In a Long War Victory Favors the Spiritually Strong

Nippon Times

Japan's United 100-Million Will Vanquish the U.S. and Britain

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AWARDS ISSUED TO NAVY HEROES POSTHUMOUSLY

Third Conferment on Men Killed Since Outbreak of East Asia War

CIVILIAN HELP HONORED

Military Officers and Civilian Officials of Manchoukuo, Mengchiang Honored

The third granting of posthumous awards to Navy officers and men as well as civilians employed by the Navy who were killed in action since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia was jointly announced by the Bureau of Decorations and the Navy Ministry early this morning.

Of those honored, 27 officers and warrant officers including Rear-Admiral Shakao Sakiyama were granted special honors for outstanding service to the State, according to the announcement.

The announcement reads as follows:

"His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to grant posthumous awards to a part of those Navy officers and men who have been killed in action. Those honored included part of those who were killed in engagements in the West Pacific, the Indian Ocean and the continent of China during the period between December 8, 1941, and last July. Of those awarded, 27 including Rear-Admiral Shakao Sakiyama were granted special honors for their distinguished services rendered for the cause of the State."

Rear-Admiral Sakiyama, naval sources revealed, was honored because of the brilliant work he did in the sinking of the American cruiser Houston and the Australian cruiser Perth during the sea battle off Djakarta, formerly Batavia. For his services in that battle he was granted a citation by Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet. He was later killed in action during the operations in the West Pacific.

It is noteworthy that three civilians attached to the Navy who were killed in action were decorated with the Order of the Golden Kite.

A total of 6,613 officials and employes of the North China Railway Company and North China Telegraph and Telephone Company, both in Peking, have been decorated for their vital cooperation given the Imperial Forces in transportation and communications enterprises, surmounting various obstacles in North China since the outbreak of the affair, it was announced this morning.

Outstanding among those honored are:

Kanji Usami, President of the North China Railway Company, decorated with the Second Class Order of the Rising Sun; Kozaburo Sugi, director of the concern, the same class of order; Directors Harugoro Shimotsu, Kiichiro Hirata, Shinichiro Kori, Kyusaku Ota, Jusuke Yamaguchi and Kenji Sahara, all with the Third Class Order of the Sacred Treasure.

Otohiko Inouye, President of the North China Telegraph and Telephone Company, decorated with the Second Class Order of the Rising Sun; Yoshio Wada, director, with the Third Class Order of the Rising Sun; and Shin Asami, director, the Third Class Order of the Sacred Treasure.

In recognition of their outstanding services rendered toward the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere through their professions and posts in the China Affair, His Majesty the Emperor has been pleased to decorate civil officials and military officers of the Manchoukuo Government and Federated Autonomous Government of Mongolia with high orders, it was learned early this morning.

Those related to the Manchoukuo Government and their decorations are: Lu Jung-huan, present Ambassador to China, the Second Class Order of the Double-Rayed Rising Sun; Tsai Yun-sheng, former Minister of Economics, the Second Class

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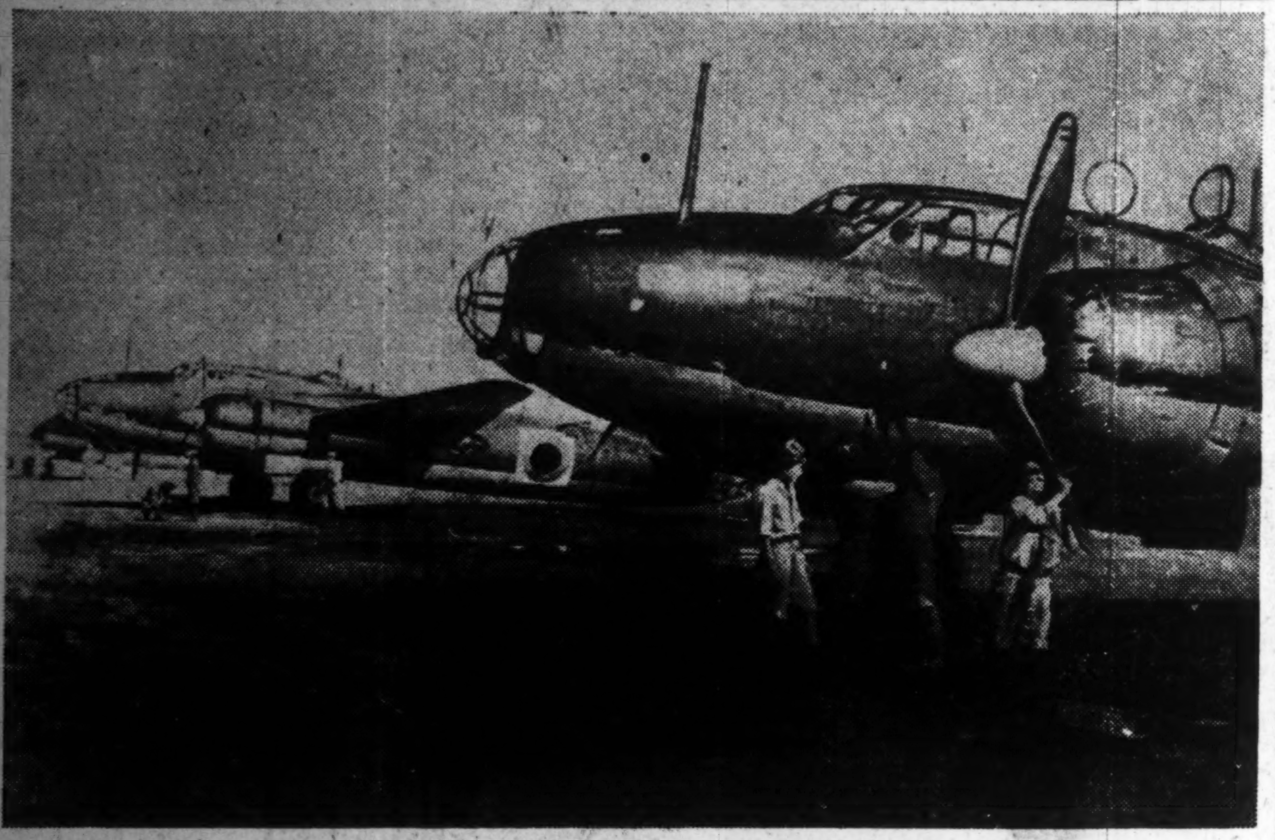
NOTICE

Today being Kigensetsu, the 2603rd year since the founding of the Japanese Empire by the Emperor Jimmu, there will be no afternoon edition of the Nippon Times.

One Reason for Imperial Navy's Achievements



"Wild Eagles" of an air unit of the Imperial Navy at an undisclosed base waiting for orders to take off against the enemy. (Passed by the Navy Ministry)

Fierce South Pacific Fight Reveals Brilliant Strategy

Nippon Forces Strengthen All Strategical Points, Areas of Vital Resources in Withdrawal Deployment, Diet Members Told

A detailed account of the fierce Japanese land operations against the combined American and Australian forces in the Guadalcanal area and also in the neighborhood of Buna in New Guinea since August of last year and the strategy employed by the covering units of the Imperial Army in countering heavy enemy attacks was given by a representative of the Government speaking both for the Army and Navy to members of the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives, which met in a special session on Wednesday morning.

The speaker declared at the outset of the meeting that he was enlightening the members of the war situation in the South Pacific area based on the communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters.

Following is the graphic account:

Campaign Is Described

I. Progress of the war in the South Pacific area.

Receiving information that in the South Pacific area, American marines about the strength of a division under the protection of a strong navy landed on Guadalcanal and Tulagi Islands on August 7 last year and were engaged in combat with a small unit of the Japanese Navy which had been in position on Guadalcanal Island since the latter part of May, the Army promptly dispatched a certain detachment which had been in action in the Pacific area to the island. Subsequently reinforcements were sent to the island from other directions. The Commander-in-Chief of the forces which were dispatched to the island, in a delicate turn of the situation, had his troops deliver unaided an attack on the superior enemy forces with the purpose of aiding the naval unit which was in danger. Some of the Army units penetrated deep into the enemy positions and entered enemy airfields, thereby dealing a heavy blow to and menacing the enemy. Unfortunately, the Army forces could not attain their object.

Later, the Japanese Forces on the island were reinforced, and the task was set before them to restrain the enemy forces in this direction to make it possible to establish bases from which to operate in the South Pacific area and protect the work of establishing the foundations of large-scale operations in the area in the future. The strength of our air units whose function it was to help our forces on Guadalcanal Island in their ground operations was not only small but the airfield from which the air units were to operate in order to cooperate with the forces on the island was more than 1,000 kilometers away from the island. On the other hand, the enemy forces, utilizing mechanical power, established many airfields in a short space of time, and constantly sent reinforcements to the air units based at these fields. This is the reason why we could not gain command of the air in the area of Guadalcanal Island. The enemy, which was in a position of absolute superiority in the air, had further reinforced the forces in this area. The enemy also saw that strong pill-boxes were constructed round the airfields. It was a most difficult thing for us to maneuver on the sea from our operations base to attack these enemy positions separated from us by a vast ocean in the face of the enemy forces which had masterly of the air in the area.

U.S.-Australian Forces

The enemy forces in the area of New Guinea were made up of combined American and Australian forces with Australia as the base from which to operate against us. The enemy began to increase gradually the Australian forces stationed at Port Moresby about August of last year.

A unit of our forces landed at Buna in the first part of July. In the first part of September, it penetrated the line of the Stanley Mountain group and approached Port Moresby. In consideration of the general situation, it had to turn and advance in the neighborhood of Buna. Its task was to hold the villages in the neighborhood of the coastal line and like the forces on Guadalcanal Island to establish strategic points in the South Pacific area and restrain the enemy forces in the direction in order to establish the foundations of large-scale operations in the future.

The officers and men of our units on Guadalcanal Island in the Solomon group and in the neighborhood of Buna in New Guinea had for as many as six months been in jungle land, undergoing all sorts of hardships and privations in scorching heat and in extreme dampness in the air. Under these conditions, they had made one daring attack after another on the enemy forces in their persistent counter-attacks although they were out-numbered. However, heavy their damages were, they held their ground and restrained the enemy forces.

In the meantime, they secured strategic points along the present line from Buna to the Marshal Islands and northward by way of the old Netherlands East Indies, North New Guinea, and the northern part of the Solomons, the assignment of units to these points was completed. As the object of establishing the foundations of large-scale operations in the South Pacific in the future was thus achieved, the covering units at Buna and the covering units on Guadalcanal Island began withdrawal respectively in the latter part of January and in the first part of February to perform new duties. The withdrawal of the covering units in the two directions was accomplished in an orderly, sure, and leisurely manner. As they withdrew, they brought the enemy forces under their domination at a time when enemy planes and naval vessels were extremely active.

II. Strategical meaning of the operations in the Guadalcanal Island and Buna area.

Chasing After Foe

As soon as our forces gained great results in the first part of the campaigns in the Philippines Islands and Malai, they turned to a general pursuit attack, thereby giving the enemy no breathing time. In order to capture quickly enemy strategic points and areas of important resources controlled by the enemy in Greater East Asia, our forces hotly chased the enemy forces along the whole of the line from Burma to New Guinea and the Solomons by way of Sumatra, Java, Celebes, and Timor. The pursuit units which advanced at the extremity of our line in the general pursuit attack were the forces operating in the areas of Guadalcanal Island and Buna.

The enemy forces which lost strategic points and areas of important resources in Greater East Asia in succession, and which were defeated in every battle in which they were engaged, under the protection provided by bases in Australia and neighboring territories, and receiving fresh reinforcements, escaped our forces in hot pursuit of them along the line between New Guinea and the Solomons, adjusted their ranks, and began to engage in counter-actions against our forces.

It was along the New Guinea-Solomons line that our forces in pursuit and the enemy forces in counter-actions against them became engaged in the great encounter.

In the circumstances, the pursuit units which were headed for the areas of Guadalcanal Island and Buna assumed the role of a vanguard in this great encounter between the Japanese and American forces. In order to protect the deployment of the main forces and the establishment of a strategical position in areas in the rear, they advanced far into the hostile territory before the enemy forces had time to complete preparations for counter-operations against us. The

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13 ENEMY WARSHIPS SUNK IN FIGHT OFF YSABEL ISLE BY NIPPON NAVAL FORCES

1 of 2 Cruisers Sunk Instantaneously; 86 Planes Downed

BETWEEN FEB. 1 AND 7

Foe's Losses Include 1 Destroyer, 10 Torpedo Boats Sent To Bottom

Japanese Navy Forces sank 13 enemy warships, consisting of two cruisers, one destroyer and 10 torpedo boats, and shot down 86 enemy warplanes over the waters off Ysabel Island of the Solomons group between February 1 and 7, according to an announcement of the Imperial Headquarters at 3 p.m. on Wednesday.

Again demonstrating to the world the invincible power of the Imperial Navy, the announcement read as follows:

"According to subsequent detailed reports, it has been confirmed that the Imperial Navy Forces during the period from February 1 to 7 scored the following war results in the area southeast of Ysabel Island:

Cruiser	One	Sunk instantaneously
Cruiser	One	Sunk
Destroyer	One	Sunk
Torpedo boats	10	Sunk
Airplanes	86	Shot down

"The Japanese damages during this period are revised as follows:

Destroyer	One	Heavily damaged
Destroyers	Two	Damaged
Airplanes	12	Self-blasted and not yet returned

"(Note): This battle is called the Battle Off Ysabel Island."

Great Air Fight

The Battle off Ysabel Island can fittingly be called a great aerial combat of annihilation staged in connection with the operation of the Japanese covering contingents in their withdrawal from Guadalcanal Island and the establishment of strategic bases in the Solomon Group and New Guinea for the consolidation of foundation for launching new war operations.

A powerful enemy mobile force consisting of cruisers, destroyers and torpedo boats as well as a strong airplane squadron sallied forth apparently for the purpose of obstructing the new operations of the Japanese Forces. Japanese reconnaissance planes descried them on February 1. The enemy air forces persistently challenged the Japanese air forces for several hours.

The Japanese air arm and warships caught up with the enemy airplanes southeast of Ysabel Island at a point more than 10 miles north of Savo Island. These areas were within the absolute sphere of mastery of enemy airplanes. Nothing daunted, the Japanese Forces launched severe raids on them and inflicted annihilating damages on them, nipping the enemy tactics in the bud. Battle off Ysabel is really significant under the circumstances.

In this battle the Japanese side had one destroyer heavily damaged and two destroyers damaged. Plus this, 12 Japanese warplanes self-blasted themselves and have not yet returned, the number being two more than that previously announced.

The number of enemy warships which have been sunk or damaged by the Japanese Navy Forces since August 8, 1942, up to date (February 7, 1943) in the neighborhood of the Solomons Group totals 145. The enemy airplanes shot down or otherwise destroyed during the same period totaled more than 996. Details follow:

	Sunk	Heavily dam'd	Damaged	Total
Battleships	6	1	3	10
Aircraft carriers	4	2	2	8
Cruisers	36	5	1	42
Destroyers	22	7	8	37
Submarines	9	1	—	10
Mine sweepers	1	1	—	2
Torpedo boats	10	—	—	10
Warships of undesignated types	—	—	3	3
Transports	17	6	—	23
Total	105	23	17	145

Privy Council Passes Japan-Bulgaria Pact Of Amity and Culture

The Japanese Bulgarian Treaty of Amity and Culture was formally approved by the regular meeting of the Privy Council, in the presence of His Majesty the Emperor, at 10 a.m. Wednesday. The Privy Councilors attending the session included Dr. Yoshimichi Hara, President of the Privy Council, Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki as well as Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani, Eiichi Moriyama, Director-General of the Legislation Bureau and other officials.

ENEMY SHIPS SUNK IN UPPER YANGTZE

Transports Attacked by Imperial Air Units; Kweilin, Hengyang Also Raided

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, February 9.—Devastating damage was inflicted on enemy military installations and airfields in different parts of China while in the upper reaches of the Yangtze River, 12 enemy vessels were either sunk or heavily damaged yesterday, it was learned today.

Close on the heels of a large-scale air raid on Ankang airfield, an important point in Shensi Province, and its vicinity on the previous day, a Japanese Army Air Unit raided the Kweilin airfield, Kwangsi Province, twice yesterday, blasting the runway and other installations in the field.

A part of the same unit bombed and machine-gunned enemy military establishments outside Kweilin and caused two large fires to break out. All planes returned to their base.

On the same day, another large unit attacked Hengyang, Hunan Province. A part of the formation hammered the runway and military establishments in the vicinity of the airfield while the main formation, despite heavy barrage from the enemy ground batteries showered deadly missiles and caused a conflagration at military establishments outside the city and at the railway station.

Still another unit, in two formations, attacked an enemy group of transports in the neighborhood of Ichang and Patung, Hopeh Province, either sinking or damaging heavily 12 vessels in all.

The fact that no enemy planes tried to intercept the Japanese warplanes during the two-day raid vividly discloses that the Japanese Air Units had cleansed these regions of all hostile craft.

Today's Press Comments

Thursday, February 11, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Kigensetsu

ASAHI—With the second Kigensetsu since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, we see the Imperial Virtues reaching further and greater areas, and looking back over the glorious history of 2,603 years we feel a profound and moving emotion.

Since the beginning of the war, the Imperial Army and Navy Forces have fought together with great effectiveness and have built the solid foundation for complete victory. Further attacks upon the enemy are being carried out, and together with this the nation's internal structure too has been strengthened. Our superior position is growing stronger by the day.

The fighting which will decide victory is going on now. And will continue to go on. This war is in truth a war in which only the victor will remain as the survivor. The people are determined to fight until the enemy is destroyed. Everything must be concentrated upon winning the war. That is the way of this Imperial Nation.

Thanks to Imperial Forces

MAINICHI—The Imperial Headquarters communique of Tuesday evening came as a balm to our restless souls because we knew that our fighting men were locked in a death struggle with the enemy and suffering untold hardships.

We have now been told that the units sent to cover the main attack forces had fully discharged their heavy responsibilities but literally drenched with blood from head to foot. But the communique informs us that the greater part of that blood is the enemy's. We can also visualize the damage to the enemy besides that announced in the communique.

The detailed report on the Battle off Ysabel shows that the losses of the enemy navy were far greater than were previously reported. Since August 7 last year the enemy has suffered 70 warships sunk and 25 heavily damaged, including four bat-

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Shonan Today Shows Big Progress After One Year of Reconstruction

Future Prosperity Assured for South With Native People Showing Cooperation

Domei

SHONAN, February 9.—With the first anniversary of the fall of Singapore not far off, a spokesman of the Military Administration here, declared in a press interview today that the reconstruction work in Shonan, Malai and Sumatra is progressing satisfactorily. He particularly stressed that the livelihood of the native inhabitants has been definitely stabilized.

The exploitation of resources, he said, is making better headway than was at first anticipated. Such a favorable condition is partly attributable to the minor destruction wrought by the enemy who was forced to flee in haste before the lightning Japanese advances. However, much credit is also due to some Japanese who overcame pains and hardships in surmounting the acute shortage of man-power.

Consequently, the spokesman assured, many enterprises have resumed operations on a pre-war basis including the railway transportation which has been restored to its normal condition by the speedy repair of damaged bridges and lines.

It is safe to declare that the supply of such vital materials as bauxite, tin, palm-oil, rubber, etc. to the Japanese mainland is sufficient to meet the demand there, the spokesman said.

Production Increase Set

Rice, salt and sugar are vital commodities but their supply was largely dependent on foreign countries in the past. However, plans for increased production within Malai, Sumatra and Shonan, respectively, got under way immediately after the Japanese occupation. And today, with the quantity imported from abroad, there is no concern whatsoever insofar as the food problem is concerned in these areas.

The distribution of various substitutes is likewise serving to replenish various supplies.

Turning to the problem of rice, the spokesman explained that as the result of strenuous efforts to boost its yield, the crop, as a whole, has been increased twofold, with the eventual object of increasing it by 50 per cent.

Apart from rice, the output of subsidiary products such as tapioca, etc., is also being boosted.

At any rate, there is absolutely no need to be concerned over the food problem as these regions are favorably endowed with subsidiary crops. Lively activities are taking place in southern Sumatra to cultivate cotton and other fibrous plants.

In the field of maritime transportation, the spokesman continued, favorable results currently are being attached in salvaging sunken ships.

By March this year a fairly large number of wooden vessels, including schooners and junks, are scheduled to be launched and by June shipbuilding will be greatly accelerated. As all material and manpower resources in all the Malai states are being mobilized to build wooden vessels for coastal transportation, the shipping situation is expected to be very much improved simultaneously with the improvement of land transportation.

Administration Setup Good

Regarding local administration, the spokesman said that in view of the fact that the establishment of local governments has now been practically completed, local administration is now in a position to display its full capacity.

Considering the comparatively small number of administrative officials at work in the past, the Military Administration is depending greatly on the cooperation of the people in all the states. Especially noteworthy is the allegiance of the inhabitants in Sumatra, the spokesman pointed out. He declared confidently that the future of the Military Administration therefore, is very bright, for the inhabitants now fully understand the great ideal of constructing an "Asia for the Asiatics," while placing their fullest confidence in the Japanese Military Administration.

While commenting on the question

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Correspondent Traces Course Which Led to Japan's Occupation of Singapore

By a Domei Correspondent

Domei

SHONAN, February 11.—After one year of vigorous reconstruction, Shonan today presents a picture of vitality and development as the flourishing capital of the Southern Regions, contrary to the terrific bombardment and flow of human blood which marked its demise as Singapore, impregnable British stronghold.

Retracing the course of Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita's triumphal entry into Singapore a year later, I, who first entered Singapore under seige, was privileged today to again re-enter the city.

Anyone who approaches Shonan by land after traversing down the Malai Peninsula invariably will be surprised by the sudden appearance of Shonan Island before him. After entering the state of Johore, the road winds through miles of rubber estates, over hills and through valleys. Suddenly, the highway drives out into open plains of coconut palms and fields of pineapples. He sees an open bit of sea before him, which he later learns is the Straits of Johore and on the far shore can be seen the green haze of Shonan Island.

Johore Bharu, a year ago, had numerous battle scars, bullet-pocked walls and ravaged buildings—all testifying to the severity of the pitched battles fought in its city streets, but today, there is hardly a trace of the fighting of a year ago. The drawbridge at the northern end of the Johore Causeway which links the Malai mainland with the Island of Shonan and which was destroyed by the fleeing British has been fully repaired and now a steady stream of trucks passes over the breach, all carrying drums, lumber and rice.

There is peace and contentment etched in the faces of every Malai and Chinese inhabitants who all pause to greet the sentinels posted at the end of the Johore Causeway. Who would imagine now that only a year ago, on the other side of the bridge, stood a dead city razed by countless shells and burning oil?

On the hills to the left where the Straits of Johore elbows its way deep into the island of Shonan, one witnesses movements of vehicles and the activity of many men. This is part of the Seletar Naval Base. Simultaneously, with the transformation of Singapore into Shonan, the huge base for the British Far Eastern Fleet was remodelled into the chief base for the Japanese Imperial Fleet in southern waters. With this transfer, the balance of sea power made a sudden shift from British command of the seas to the Japanese which is an epochal change in world history.

CHU STRESSES INCREASE OF VITAL WAR MATERIALS

Domei

PEKING, February 9.—In order to respond fully to the goodwill shown by Nippon toward China, every possible war effort will be made by him to increase war production so that China's participation in the current war will not end in lip service, declared Chu Shen, newly appointed Chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commission in a press interview today at the large Guest Hall of the North China Political Affairs Commission.

"It is a gratifying coincidence that my appointment to the new post should have been made on the most memorable day of China's entry into the current war; namely, on the 9th day of the month," Mr. Chu stated adding that this coincidence serves to play an active part in the war.

"No stone will be unturned to develop natural resources in North China to the fullest extent to supply Japan in prosecuting successfully the War of Greater East Asia," he asserted.

FIERCE SOUTH PACIFIC FIGHT REVEALS BRILLIANT STRATEGY

(Continued From Page 1)

duty of an advance guard in an encounter is to attack without aid important points of the enemy, or occupy important points of the enemy and restrain the enemy forces. In the meantime, the guard is to see that the main forces have freedom to deploy in an orderly manner.

Japanese Starts Attacks

Our forces on Guadalcanal Island were in a position to threaten the route of communication between Australia where America had bases from which to operate against us and the American mainland. They were so to speak a sore spot in the enemy. Unaided they carried out attacks on Guadalcanal Island, which formed one of the best air bases in the Solomons group and the neighborhood.

Our forces in the area of Buna likewise assumed the role of an advance guard. Unaided, they carried out attacks. Subsequently, they occupied various important points in the neighborhood of Buna. In this manner, they performed the function of protecting the deployment of the main forces.

America was not in a position to remain any longer in a situation where the route of communication between Australia and America was menaced by the attacks carried out by these advance guards. Thus, it advanced to a corner of New Guinea and Guadalcanal Island, using in the operations all the power it had of counter-attacking. In this manner, Guadalcanal Island in the Solomons which is half as large in area as Shikoku and a corner of New Guinea became the main theater of an encounter between Japanese and American forces.

On the areas which formed the main theater of the Japanese-American encounter, especially Guadalcanal Island, a part of our naval forces had landed in advance of the enemy and was holding a corner at the time the encounter took place. As the air base which was in the important part of the theater of the encounter came to be occupied by the enemy, our forces were placed in a disadvantageous position. They were especially in a disadvantageous position in maintaining the route of supply on the sea. Such were the difficulties in which they found themselves for more than six months. They had very hard fighting to do. That they were at a disadvantage did not preclude their carrying out endless attacks. Their resolute struggles restrained the American sea, land and air power, which was intended for the Atlantic in the areas of the Solomons and New Guinea. Their feats enabled the various units forming the main forces to make a successful strategical deployment along the line from Burma to the Marshal Islands and northward by way of the old Netherlands East Indies, New Guinea, and the northern part of the Solomons and to strengthen the outer wall of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere containing all strategical points and areas of important resources and consolidate the foothold for future operations.

U.S. Strategy Foolish

Because the main forces' strategical deployment was so swift and regular, it did not draw much attention, but this move, that is, the move to solidify the outer walls of Greater East Asia, was a huge task, by no means easy. Although Guadalcanal and New Guinea may be points threatening gravely Australia and the communication lines binding Australia and America, the stupidity of American strategy in allowing itself to be held down for half a year in Guadalcanal and a corner of New Guinea while Japan solidified the whole of other areas is indeed laughable.

Next I will tell you the reason why the units in Guadalcanal and Buna abandoned those points.

When vanguards independently assault a strategical point in an encounter with an enemy, it is usual for the main strength to gradually enter this combat being fought by the vanguards. It is the principle for the main strength to join the vanguards in attacking the enemy. But there are times when the vanguards are caused to fight the enemy and the main strength deploys behind, and when preparations for fighting are completed the vanguards are called back. This method is called in military science a withdrawal deployment. In the encounter in the South Pacific, this withdrawal deployment was used.

Reason for Withdrawal

The reason for that is as follows:

(1) The fighting there was the last stage of pursuit carried out by our forces over several thousand kilometers from the Philippines and Malai lines. In this encounter, the distance from the enemy's and our base of operations could not be compared and thus there was no escaping the fact that there arose a great difference in the speed of the enemy's and our deployments. Thus if the conventional strategy had been followed and our main strength had gradually entered into the vanguard's fighting at Guadalcanal, fighting would be very disadvantageous as long as there was this difference in development speed.

The withdrawal deployment is a strategy used when there is a disadvantage in deployment speed and to make up for the strategical disadvantage of having to fight a numerically superior enemy.

(2) In order to oppose the enemy's air strength in Guadalcanal, we too advanced our bases to New Britain and the northern Solomons, but because of geographical conditions and the distance it is almost impossible in a short period of time to gain air superiority against the network of bases organized by the enemy in Guadalcanal and further south. Thus to carry fighting personnel and supplies over long distances under skies where the enemy is in control, it is not only necessary to expect to lose a huge number of bottoms but it will mean that we will be in an extremely disadvantageous position in the fighting.

No Large Effect

(3) Of course, for our forces who plan positive operations in the future, it is necessary to go forward even if it be one or two steps, but the advance in the Guadalcanal area, although harmful for the enemy in threatening the America-Australia communication lines, was not of great importance. Looking at it from the whole, Guadalcanal has no large effect. To gamble the loss of a high number of bottoms for such a single small island and to seek a decisive encounter at a place strategically disadvantageous with the enemy having control of the air is a matter which militarily must be refrained from. But the line tieing northern New Guinea and the northern Solomons is important.

The situation in the Buna area is somewhat different from that in Guadalcanal but in the difficulty of air bases and of supplying the strategical reasons they are about the same. Because of the above three reasons Guadalcanal and Buna were abandoned using the method of withdrawal deployment.

I will repeat: These units abandoning these areas fighting isolatedly had held down the enemy well; the main strength of our forces had completed their strategical deployment accurately and regularly, solidifying the outer walls of Greater East Asia, and had reached the objective of gaining the foundations for the positive operations to follow. Thus because there was no longer any necessity for isolated fighting these units abandoned these areas. It goes without saying that the withdrawal of these units was effected by orders.

Lauds Service Men

I have explained the operations in the South Pacific based on strategical principles, but of these operations I must speak of three outstanding facts. The first is the prompt decision of the command, the second, is the cooperation of the Army and Navy; and the third, the hardships and meritorious services of the armed forces.

(1) Concerning the prompt decision of the command.

Long ago, when Ashikaga Naoyoshi's army advanced eastward from Kyushu, Kusunoki Masashige advocated that they be drawn into Kyoto, so that their supply routes would be cut and thus be annihilated. Kusunoki's suggestion was obstructed by a certain court noble named Fujiwara, who knew nothing of military strategy, with the result that Kusunoki died in action at Minatogawa. It was Kusunoki's strategy to give the enemy a disadvantageous position and to fight with positional advantage on his side.

The basic strategical principle demands that a decisive battle be fought at a place which holds the most advantageous conditions. Because, in Guadalcanal and Buna, there was a great difference in the relation between the enemy's and our air bases and supply conditions, with the enemy holding a tremendous advantage, it was strategically not right to seek decisive battles there.

Cites Historical Battle

There is another historical fact of Sakuma Gemba, Shibata Katsuiye's general, who penetrated deeply and captured Shizugadake. In the following fighting, when Sakuma was subjected to the assault of Hideyoshi's huge army, he should have abandoned Shizugadake and return to Shibata, because preparations had been in the meantime completed in the rear. But Sakuma, having infinite courage but lacking in mental equipment, stubbornly held to Shizugadake. Hideyoshi, abounding in strategical wisdom, blasted Sakuma's forces at various points and swiftly drove in pursuit when the latter fled. Due to this strategical blunder, the main strength of Shibata was at once routed and Shibata died a sad death at Kitanosho, Echizen.

It is easy to criticize past battles but to withdraw from even a point at the present is not a small matter. Especially so when the Japanese Forces do not like to withdraw and because withdrawal operations are operations at which the Japanese Forces are most inexpert. That in spite of that the Army and Navy Command passed decisive judgment and carried out that which is most difficult bringing about a regular and accurate deployment of the main strength of our forces, forming a position wherein a decisive battle may be fought under the most advantageous conditions, and that the first line units carrying out their duties during a long period of bitter fighting in holding down the enemy calmly and with boundless courage carried out difficult withdrawal operations are matters to which I express my greatest respect.

(2) Concerning Army and Navy cooperation.

Praises Army, Navy

Since the outbreak of the war, the Army and Navy have been and are operating with completely solid coordination. But in the South Pacific operations, Army and Navy cooperation and coordination cannot be merely called cooperation or coordination; they are really one united entity.

When the Navy Forces which were first dispatched to Guadalcanal encountered the enemy's raid and fell into difficulties, Army Units immediately went to the scene to aid, and burning with the spirit of aiding their comrades did not even consider their inferior numbers nor the replenishment of supplies and ammunition and without heeding the danger of annihilation carried out death-defying raids, against the enemy.

Following that when the Army Units fought with difficulty and when the Navy learned that this difficult situation arose because of the difficulty in ocean transportation from the rear in bringing up ammunition, supplies and replacements, it took over the work without heeding the danger, in convoying transports. When the enemy's air control was further strengthened and when it finally became impossible to approach the island with transports, warships were used in transporting not only fighting personnel but supplies and ammunition as well. Warships, of course, are not always suited for transportation operations, and the amount capable of being carried is small.

Each Service Cooperates

Making a long series of return trips in an area where the enemy commanded the air and braving enemy bombs and torpedoes, they were active day and night, their sole desire being to see the comrade forces properly supplied.

Until the Army Air Units sprang into action, the Navy Air Units operating from a very distant base, had been rendering every assistance to the Army Units. It was of frequent occurrence that naval planes engaged the enemy forces for so long a time that they found themselves without oil on the way back to the base and made a forced landing on the sea.

Thus the Army officers and men sat and offered heartfelt thanks to the Naval officers and men. Thanks to the closest cooperation between the Army and Navy and due to the proper and skillful leadership of the operations, the withdrawal of the forces, a most difficult task under any circumstances, was carried without any damage. This is a feat unequaled in the history of warfare.

Many Hardships Recalled

(3) Hardships and Meritorious Services.

(a) Both the Guadalcanal and Buna area contingents had thrust deep within the air radius of the enemy far from our base of operations and continued fighting under the lively activities of enemy warplanes. Discovery of a single soldier of our forces by enemy planes meant persistent attacks thereafter, while a uniform soaked by rain in any of the squalls that visit these areas thrice a day exposed to sunlight to dry or any smoke from cooking fires meant instant invitation of enemy machine-gun fire from the air.

Thus the patience and endurance that were required on the part of these contingents were beyond imagination. Especially the delivery of supplies to these units under the enemy's seapower and airpower was attended with unspeakable difficulties. The work had to be carried on in the face of constant aircraft or submarine attacks of the enemy.

In this circumstance, the quantities of munitions and provisions that could be landed were quite small. Consequently, they could obtain only one "go" or less of staple food a day and at times even this ration was unavailable. The rice had to be landed on seashore where there were no dock facilities and thus it was soaked in sea-water and rotted in the sun. This rice had to be cooked enough for several meals evading the vigilant eyes of enemy scouting airmen and the putrefaction advanced further under the sweltering heat and frequent squalls.

Officers, Men Share

The only addition to this unsavory stuff was powdered miso and very precious little of it to be had. There was nothing else to go with the rice and when on a single occasion the soldiers received one each of pickled plum, they were reported to have clapped hands like children in delight and cried over the pains the commissary units had taken to deliver even this frugal fare.

It was natural, therefore, that the officers and men in those areas should have picked nuts from whatever trees that bore them and dug up the roots of grass and ate anything that were not actually poisonous. They imbibed the necessary salt by drinking sea-water.

For days and nights, some of them lived on the sap of jungle trees and twines which they cut with their swords or bayonets. During all these days of suffering, those of higher rank made sacrifices for those of lower and vice versa, such a dramatic scene as the sharing of a single small ball of rice between officer and man being enacted almost everywhere.

In the very face of the enemy, the solidarity of our forces from top to bottom was thus infinitely strengthened by ties of common suffering. These parts abounded in tropical diseases and some contracted malaria or dengue fever but there were no habitable houses where they could be given proper care. But not a single complaint was heard. Each helped his comrade and concentrated all his energy on the fight before him.

Heroic Acts Cited

(b.) Even amid such hardships and suffering, our fighting men did not fall into the defensive or passive but continued to pound on the enemy positions with attack after attack. One gallant instance of this is the action of Sub-lieutenant Nakazawa at the head of four engineering scouts, who penetrated within enemy lines on December 13 last year. Having broken through the closely guarded lines, they blew up two planes, two fuel tanks and a searchlight. Five other engineering scouts, including Sub-lieutenant Terazawa, blew up the enemy fortifications in the lower reaches of the Lunga River the same night. Not only have they thus terrified and inflicted heavy damage on the enemy, but they came back with valuable strategic information.

Surprise attacks were also conducted on enemy lines by an infantry force using heavy artillery or trench mortars and by a detachment of artillery. Other small units sallied forth to attack vastly superior strength and even took prisoners.

Such daring and valiant actions may be considered to have effectively restrained the enemy and at the same time lured powerful enemy fleets to their doom at the hands of the Imperial Navy, paving the way for the splendid achievements that followed.

(c) "A certain unit commander led his mobile force through the thick jungle over a long distance and carried out a night attack on enemy fortifications. When he saw that no reinforcements were to be expected from the rear, he fought on for a full week surrounded by the enemy. When his force was reduced to about a dozen, he ordered them to the rear in spite of their determined remonstrance and himself was killed in action. His last words were: "to die in this far corner of the Eastern Hemisphere, a defender of his country. It was worth it." Our heartfelt thanks and condolence go to those comrades of ours, who died thus for our country pledging to crush the enemy even if they had to come back to life six times to do it.

Gallantry Is Described

(d.) The unparalleled gallantry of our lone contingents in the Buna and Guadalcanal areas is fully corroborated by reports from enemy sources.

Sir Robert Clive, former British Ambassador to Tokyo, in a letter to the Daily Telegraph said that the stiff resistance offered by the Japanese in the Solomons and in New Guinea may be ascribed to the death-defying Emperor-worship of the Japanese soldier and was evidence of the dreadful nature of the enemy with which the Anglo-American forces must deal. The peculiarities of the war against Japan lie, therefore, in the peculiar qualities of Japanese officers and men, he added.

A correspondent of The Time, who covered the fighting round Buna, gave an eye-witness account as follows:

"For two months the Allies continued determined attacks on enemy positions and the area was in smoldering ruins. A small unit of Japanase Forces was finally surrounded but it rejected our recommendation to surrender and was killed to a man.

"When a Japanese commander is confronted with a situation in which he has to chose between surrender or retreat, he absolutely fights until the end. Japanese officers and men burn with the belief that if they die for His Majesty the Emperor, they will be reborn in the next world as guardian-gods of the Imperial Household. In their packs, they carry their photographs and hair denoting that they are ready to die."

A British newspaper has declared that the Japanese Forces in Guadalcanal were showing their spirit of sacrifice and were capable of holding out against all odds. Although the American forces which landed in August were maintaining an advantageous position they have not, asserted the journal, after many months have past, been able to drive out the Japanese from the island. The paper declared that this attitude of the Japanese Forces arose out of a religious spirit held toward the Imperial Household.

(e.) Of the fighting in the New Guinea area, a Times correspondent reported as follows, "The four months of fighting in New Guinea has really taught us something.

Admits Impossible Task

"In the first place, they are planning to take back bases one by one from the Japanese Forces and step from one island to another in an effort to drive the Japanese Forces out of their inner-line strategical position. It has become clear that our operations will turn into a longer war than can be imagined and will involve very heavy sacrifices of human lives. Even if we gained the mastery of the air and the sea, it would be impossible to wipe out the Japanese Forces unless more direct blows were dealt them."

The great feats which were achieved by our forces in the seas off Guadalcanal Island and New Guinea made possible the strengthening of the outer wall of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and the establishment of the foundations of future large-scale operations. These achievements provided opportunity for the Imperial Navy to score great results very often. As was indicated by the enemy subject in the talk quoted above, the loyalty and the bravery of our officers and men struck terror into the heart of the enemy.

To fight is really a service of sacrifice.

These great sacrifices of these units will, of course, shine forever in the pages of the history of the War of Greater East Asia. We must avenge those heroes who fell leaving a burning eternal hate for the Americans.

Taking advantage of the superior strategic structure and important natural resources Japan has acquired so far, this country should fight as one on the firing lines and on the home front and the 100,000,000 people should enlarge its fighting strength all the more in the future, thereby solidifying its fiery and enthusiastic determination to subjugate the United States and Britain.

Is there a single instance when Japan has ever insulted American citizens or impaired their interest? Is there any fact, even a small bit, that Japan has ever acted as to menace the existence of America? I say "No." In spite of this, Americans have been insulting the Japanese nation without reason, given pressure to bear on the Japanese, and endangered the Empire's existence economically and militarily. This drove Japan to the absolute necessity of self-existence and self-defense and finally to stand up in arms with a grim resolution.

Shortly after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Roosevelt connected the war objective with the preservation of democracy, but this failed, to set the virile will of the American nation aflame. Last April Roosevelt announced a far-fetched war objective that this is the war of survival. Last July Cordell Hull declared this is the war of existence. All this is a forged and faked war objective. Still funnier is the fact that, in spite of serving a letter of challenge on Japan on November 26, 1941, America made frenzied efforts to abet the hostile feeling of the American nation through forged reports. Where in the name of wonder is justice and humanity? The term outrage epitomizes the American politics.

Hypnotized by these false war objectives and misled hostile feeling, simple-hearted American young men are today fighting in the jungles of Guadalcanal in the South Pacific which is not even mentioned in high school geography. About 20,000 and odd lives were lost in these jungles and the sea full of sharks. We wonder how many warships, aircraft carriers and airplanes—probably many thousands—America will lose in these localities in the future. Miserably entrapped by our strategy America will further go around Guadalcanal or New Guinea in a reckless and foolhardy way and lose many more valuable lives.

Be that as it may, America is a country which cannot be treated humanly as its leaders are simply outrageous and knows no justice. We must win this War under any circumstances. We must let them see Japan's real strength and make America come to us with due respect and courtesy. For this, we must crush every bit of the enemy offensive in the future. Not only this, but also we must thrust our dagger right into America's heart, otherwise it will be impossible to cause the haughty and insolent Americans to give up their will to fight. It behooves us the 100,000,000 people of Japan to fight to the last through their creative genius, efforts and struggle, through the firing lines, through the factories, through the farms and through home as long as our enemy, America, does not give up its fighting will. We do not care how long it will take. We are preparing for that in earnest. Fighting in this manner, we believe the 10,000 souls fallen in the present warfare and more fallen comrades in the entire War of Greater East Asia may rest in peace.

Arms Budget Passed

The Emergency Military Budget of ¥27,000,000,000 was unanimously approved during the plenary session of the House of Peers at 1:30 p.m. Wednesday. The same budget bill was unanimously passed by the plenary session of the House of Representatives on Tuesday.

U.S. IS STILL MUM ON RENNELL BATTLE

Vague Statements Embarrass Press; Launching of New Battleship Reported

The American navy department in its official report on Sunday still refused to touch upon the results of the Battle off Rennell Island "because such an announcement will give valuable information to the Japanese" and on the following day again said nothing of air or sea fighting in the Solomons, according to a February 8 Domei report from Buenos Aires.

According to statements made some time ago by Frank Knox, U.S. secretary of the navy, and previous official naval reports, air and sea fighting was supposed to have been going on in the Solomons and the latest official reports do nothing to support previous statements. As if feeling guilty over this condition various radio stations in America pointed out the navy department's continued silence apologetically declaring, "There are no official reports from the navy department," or "The navy department continues to be silent concerning the details of the air and sea fighting going on in the Solomons between the U.S. forces and the Japanese."

Wishful Thinking

The A.P. broadcast wishfully thinking asserted, "The navy department is withholding announcements because the battle which began on January 29 stills continues with both sides still not gaining decisive victory and thus not yet retiring."

On the other hand the U.S. navy department, as if to prepare American public opinion for the loss of capital ships, has begun to spread propaganda concerning the completion of a new "powerful" capital ship. It seems strange for the U.S. navy which refuses to divulge results of battles because they are "naval secrets" to reveal matters concerning its new battleship bût at any rate in its broadcast to Chungking on Monday an I.N.S. reporter gave the following report of the trial run of the new battleship:

"America's new 40,000 ton capital ship fully equipped for battle today poured direct hits on a target placed five nautical miles away and demonstrated that it was ready to join the U.S. fleet. After traveling safely through 500 miles of waters infested by Axis submarines, the battleship shot 2,000 pounds of shells from nine guns at a target far away on the horizon. After making sure that the shells hit their mark the gunnery officer with full confidence declared, 'The new battleship will be able to fight any warship of the enemy fleet.'

"The basic displacement tonnage is said to be 35,000 tons, and fully equipped 40,000 tons, but it is generally believed that her tonnage is greater than that of her sister ships the North Carolina, Washington, South Dakota, Massachusetts, Indiana and Alabama and because last minute revisions were made she is more powerful.

680 Feet Long

"The battleship is 680 feet long and 108 feet wide. Her speed is 27 knots but it is believed that actually it is far greater. There are three turrets, nine 16-inch guns and at least 10 5-inch two-purpose guns. In addition she has numerous other small calibre anti-aircraft guns. The 5-inch gun can be used in combat against warships as well as against aircraft. Trials have proven it to be extremely accurate."

Awards Issued To Navy Heroes Posthumously

(Continued From Page 1)

Order of the Sacred Treasure; Sagaerh, former President of the Khingan Bureau; the Second Class Order of the Sacred Treasure; Sun Chi-chang, former Minister of Economics, the Second Class Order of the Double-Rayed Rising Sun; Chang Kuan-hsiang, former Justice Minister, the Second Class Order of the Sacred Treasure; Han Yun-kai, former Minister of Economics, the Second Class Order of the Double-Rayed Rising Sun; Naoki Hoshino, former Director-General of the General Affairs Board of the Manchoukuo State Council, the Second Class Order of the Double-Rayed Rising Sun; and Ku Tzu-heng, present Minister of Economics, the Third Class Order of the Sacred Treasure.

Outstanding among those decorated of the officials of the Federated Autonomous Government of Mongolia are:

Dr. Shoji Kanai, former supreme adviser, the Second Class Order of the Rising Sun; Yu Pin-hsiang, Vice-Chief of the Government, the Third Class Order of the Rising Sun; Hsia Kung, former Vice-Chief of the Government, the Third Class Order of the Rising Sun; and Chotupajapu, President of the Privy Council, the Third Class Order of the Rising Sun.

His Majesty Grants Money to 940 Bodies Doing Welfare Work

On the occasion of Kigensetsu, Empire Day, His Majesty the Emperor today was pleased to grant a sum of money to 940 social welfare bodies throughout the country, it was announced by the Imperial Household Department.

SEVEN ENEMY CRAFT DOWNED IN RANGOON

Imperial Air Units Again Blast Merauke, Foe Headquarters Reveals

Domei

RANGOON, February 9.—Seven enemy planes were shot down when the United States air force based in India raided Rangoon yesterday.

Some damage was caused by enemy bombs in the Indian residential quarters as well as on local Burmese religious institutions. Most of the raid casualties were Indians.

These repeated enemy air raids so far have only served to stir the popular feeling of Burmese against the United States and Britain and to renew their determination to cooperate with the Japanese in constructing the new order in East Asia.

Merauke Hit Again

The Imperial Air Force bombed Merauke, in New Guinea, it was announced by the enemy headquarters in the Southwestern Pacific on Tuesday, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei.

Shonan Today Shows Remarkable Progress

(Continued From Page 1)

of the budget of the Military Administration for the current fiscal year and an outlook for the next fiscal year, the spokesman said that in the past all the expenses for the administrative work were financed successfully.

As to the budget estimates for the current fiscal year he predicted an increase in the revenue of the Military Administration because of the completion of the reconstruction work.

However, he pointed out that most of the revenue will be devoted to development of natural resources, shipbuilding, airfields and improvements on harbor facilities, while expenses for non-essential and non-urgent items have been curtailed as much as possible. For this reason, the administration will have adequate funds to realize its construction projects for the current year.

Referring to the financial condition, the spokesman said that the Yokohama Specie Bank has established branches in important cities while Chinese and Indian banking concerns have been reopened. Furthermore, a council of banking organizations in Malai and Sumatra has been created to assure a souhd financial structure in those regions.

Get Spontaneous Cooperation

Generally speaking, the native inhabitants are willingly and voluntarily cooperating with the Military Administration, particularly the Malaians who are noted for their obedient character. Those engaged in manual labor are likewise extending spontaneous collaboration in repairing roads and airfields.

To summarize the past one year of the Military Administration, the spokesman declared that it has gained complete confidence of all the inhabitants in the cities as well as in the rural districts, who are cooperating with the Japanese of their own accord.

In order to prepare for a long drawn out war, however, he asserted, it is necessary to reach the heart of the native inhabitants and make them realize the true object of this sacred war, while impressing firmly in their minds that their livelihood is stabilized and ensured.

In this connection, the authorities are now drafting various measures so that the people's life will be further improved by the assurance that they may live in permanent peace, happiness and contentment.

Chinese Judges Take Posts

C.P.S.

NANKING, February 6.—Chen Fu-min, newly appointed President of the Metropolitan High Court, and Yen Chi-kun, new Chief Procurator, took the oath of office in the Court recently in an impressive ceremony held here in the presence of high Government officials.

Hungarian Actress Active

BERLIN.—The well-known Hungarian film star and dancer, Marika Roek, is well and in the German capital, it was learned here. According to British reports, the actress was said to have lost her life during a trip to the Eastern Front.

LT.-GEN. YAMASHITA NOW FULL GENERAL

Promotion Announced Wednesday by War Office; 2 Others Given Similar Rank

The promotion to full General of Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita, who commanded the Japanese Army Forces in the Malai campaign, was announced by the War Ministry on Wednesday afternoon.

The announcement came a few days before the first anniversary on February 15 of the fall of Singapore, which the British Empire boasted as an impregnable stronghold.

Lieutenants-General Naosaburo Okabe and Keisuke Fujie were also promoted to full Generals, according to the War Ministry announcement

Careers

After his graduation from the Staff College in 1916, General Yamashita became a member of the General Staff in 1918. He held posts as Infantry Brigade Commander in 1936, Chief of Staff of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in North China in 1937, Commander of the Japanese Army Corps in Manchoukuo in 1939, Inspector-General of Military Aviation and concurrently Chief of the Military Aviation Headquarters in 1940.

General Yamashita was sent to Germany in December, 1940, as head of a military mission to Axis countries. After serving as a member of the Supreme War Council from June, 1941, he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in Malai, upon the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, where he made a brilliant military record.

Following his graduation from the Staff College in 1915, General Okabe became a member of the General Staff in 1917. After completion of a special course at the Staff College in 1927, he was made the Commander of a Field Artillery Regiment the same year. His other posts included Staff Officer of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in Shanghai in 1932, Military Instructor at the Staff College in 1934, Chief of the General Affairs Department of the Army Technical Headquarters in March, 1937, Chief of Staff of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in North China in August of 1937, Commander of a Japanese Army Unit in Manchoukuo in 1938, and Inspector-General of the Army Technical Headquarters in 1940. He has been a Military Councillor and concurrently Director of the Staff College since October, 1942.

Went to Geneva

General Fujie graduated from the Staff College in 1914 and became a member of the General Staff in 1916. After serving as Instructor at the Staff College since 1922, he was sent to Geneva as a member of the Japanese Delegation to the Disarmament Conference in December, 1931.

Later, he held posts as Assistant Commandant of the Field Artillery School in 1934, Artillery Brigade Commander in 1935, Chief of the General Affairs Department of the Headquarters of the Kanto Divisional Gendarmerie in March of 1937, Commander of a Japanese Army Unit in China in July 1938 and Director of the Staff College in June, 1939. Since April, 1941, he has been Commander of the Western Defense Army.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

tleships, four aircraft-carriers and 31 cruisers sunk. Even at such enormous sacrifices the enemy has been unable to prevent us from consolidating the outer walls of the Greater East Asia sphere, allowing the Japanese in the Buna and Guadalcanal areas to achieve their important aims and swing into action elsewhere.

For the past half-year's unspeakable hardships and suffering borne by those intrepid units, we have only words of heart-felt thanks and sympathy.

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Trunks or Containers of Clothing and other articles are stored in our Trunk Room without being opened and under seal. Air in the room is dried by means of an Adsol Air Dryer, hence it is absolutely free from mould or mildew.
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JAPAN BUILDING UP NEW ASIA STEADILY

Promises What She Preaches While Enemies Use Deception, Avers Hori

True to Japan's aims at the beginning of the War of Greater East Asia, she is gradually building up a harmonious sphere in Greater East Asia. The people in the Japanese occupied areas are happy and showing every indication of heartily co-operating with Japan.

Recent gesture of Japan's friendly and magnanimous spirit was shown in the retrocession of Japanese concessions and the relinquishment of extraterritorial rights in China and more recently the transfer of enemy properties to the Nanking Government. On top of that Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's assurance at the 81st Imperial Diet session to give Burma her independence within this year are only some of Japan's established objectives to construct a New Order in this part of the world.

Broken Promises Only

On the other hand, the United States and Britain have only given broken promises topped off with imaginary dreams and what they claim of a post-war construction is nothing but deception.

Such in gist was the statement made on Wednesday by Tomokazu Hori, spokesman of the Board of Information, in giving a brief outline of Japan's present day construction in Greater East Asia, as compared with the enemies' high pressured propaganda.

Following is Mr. Hori's statement:

While our enemies, the United States and Britain, have given nothing but promises and pledges—all hollow or broken—ever since the war began, Japan has consistently pursued an immutable course of concretely realizing her established objectives all aimed at constructing a new order of co-prosperity in Greater East Asia.

The agreement to retrocede all exclusive Japanese concessions and to relinquish extraterritorial rights in China, the creation of a joint commission to work out the details to execute the foregoing; the transfer of control of enemy property in China to the Nanking Government; the rapid spread of the development of model communities throughout occupied China, thereby giving the Chinese people secure means of livelihood and opportunities of advancing their economic life; the pledge to accord Burma her independence within this year; Prime Minister Tojo's reiteration of Japan's fixed policy toward the people of the Philippines who are now making wholehearted efforts for the construction of the New Greater East Asia under the leadership of Chief Civil Administrator Vargas; and the general constructive developments in economic recovery and progress in the whole area of Greater East Asia—these are all concrete evidences which eloquently testify to the fact that our avowed objectives are steadily being realized in actuality.

Unite With Japan

Because our efforts are not devoted to handing out empty promises but to realize the common objectives of all the peoples of Greater East Asia, our Asian neighbors are working with unstinting cooperation and enthusiasm, thus accelerating the pace of constructing the sphere of co-proserity.

While we are already constructing our "post-war" peace, our enemies can do no better than to think of fanciful blueprints and high-sounding promises. While we are building our regional co-prosperity with the voluntary and positive co-operation of the peoples in Asia, the United States is struggling to obtain "co-operation" in its hemisphere with cajolery, intimidation and pressure.

The developments of the war have thus proved only too clearly that the Allies are trying to construct their post-war world with deception and force—a post-war world that they can never realize because the underlying basis thereof is nothing more than hypocrisy and is designed only to secure Anglo-American hegemony.

Too Young to Smoke

PARIS.—Though receiving permission to marry, a 17-year-old lad at Hazerbrouck, in the Nord department, was refused tobacco rations by the authorities, who claimed that he was too young to smoke not having attained his 18th birthday.

Jen Sure of Victory

C.P.S.

NANKING, February 6.—"If the abundant material resources and the inexhaustible manpower of China can be fully utilized to cooperate with Japan, victory in the War of Greater East Asia is certain," declared General Jen Yuan-Tao, Minister of the Navy, in a radio speech over Station XGOY recently.

SPIRITUAL FORCES BEHIND MIGHTY ARMY, NAVY

To Admiral Togo and General Nogi and Countless Other Leaders of Past Nation Owes Present Strength and Solid Foundation

Whether it be cold or hot, windy or rainy, the grim sentinels of the Imperial Forces have a job to do and they see that it is done, regardless of the wild forces of Mother Nature. Shown above is an outpost guardian atop a watch tower amid the snow and surrounded by mountains which he can claim to be equal in steadfastness and might. (Photo presented by the Press Section of the Japanese Forces in North China and passed by the War Ministry.)

WHAT is that quality that makes of some men heroes and some men cowards; that makes this man great and that man weak; that gives one man courage and another tolerance, another constancy and yet another gallantry?

It is faith, belief in oneself, belief in one's strength, and belief in one's code. It is faith in all that one believes right, the unfaltering will to realize that which constitutes one's code, unswayed, unhesitant, resolute. It is this quality which underlies the iron exterior of Japan's Imperial Forces, molding them today a composite, unified unit, each man fighting for that thing which he believes just.

It is this same faith which has underlain the might of the Imperial Army and Navy from decades past, which has given Japan her great men and hardy warriors. In Asahi's article, "Modern Generals and Their Field Service Codes," Ikujiro Watanabe, famous historian formerly associated with the Historical Compilation Bureau of the Imperial Household Department, consolidates the factors instrumental in shaping Japan's eminent post-Meiji military leaders, giving a lucid, intelligent insight into their character and their thoughts.

One of the greatest figures as a military tactician and as a man was the distinguished General Maresuke Nogi. Versed in the science of military strategy, he thoroughly comprehended the intricate technicalities of fighting. His had not been the desire to storm the well-fortified stronghold of Port Arthur. His had been the desire to await its natural fall. His was the doctrine, "Hasten not, the foe escape not eat well, sleep well, awake and fight."

Commands the Attack

And yet, because a Higher Will, a Higher Command decreed the immediate fall of Port Arthur, the One Will in which he had profound and implicit faith, Nogi unquestioningly surrendered his judgment and strove to accomplish that which the Supreme Will decreed. To the orders relayed from the Imperial Headquarters through General Aritomo Yamagata, head of the Army General Staff, with its accompanying letter of counsel, "Judged from the crucial standpoint of operations, the situation has become aggravated to such a point that the immediate and conclusive fall of Port Arthur must be speedily effected." To the Imperial Rescript granted on several occasions, conveying the Imperial Wishes that the fall of Port Arthur be accomplished with all possible speed; to the solemn words of the Field Service Code which maintained that "the essence of military discipline in the Imperial Forces exists in the lofty spirit of absolute obedience to His Majesty the Emperor," General Nogi quietly bowed his obedience.

The subsequent attack on the objective was concentrated, unrestrained, intense. The steadfast General inspected the raging battlefields with ceaseless vigor and vigil. More than once he exposed himself to the imminent hazards devastating no-man's-land, calm, stoic, untouched. Like the two sons he lost in the heat of this titanic drive, he himself plunged into each fray, unconcerned and unafraid.

The audacity and the apparent unconcern of the General for his own safety, greatly worried the members of his staff. Finally, unable to restrain himself, Adjutant Hideo Matsudaira tactfully admonished the General, saying:

"The Adjutant cannot attend to his immediate duties with the General so frequently resorting to rash actions. An Empire's fate rests in the General's hands."

Is Master Tactician

To his earnest entreaty that the General refrain from exposing himself to needless danger, to his fervent efforts coercing the exaction of a promise, the General thoughtfully replied:

"There is no need for promise. I am not courting danger because I like it, but after an intense battle, such as the one today, there follows a reactionary lull. I know the science of fighting."

Misled by the seeming indifference of the General, his temerity, and stoicism, those within his immediate circle, and even those who subsequently compiled his biography, erroneously concluded that his Laodacean attitude toward personal safety arose from a torturing anguish, a profound mental and spiritual despondency over the loss of his only two sons. Few were the people who understood the intricate process of the General's thought and feelings. Never a sentamentalist, he sternly refused to allow personal sorrow to disrupt the rigid execution of responsibility and duty.

A disciplinarian, he subjected himself to systematic care of personal health that he might accomplish that which he must of necessity accomplish, clear-headed, sound, unharried. It was his stringent belief in the necessity of maintaining a sound and healthy body that, years before, on New Year's eve of 1898, gave birth to his poem, "Strong be thee in body, for Hell's road challenges even thee who are the robust and the strong." He was, inherently, a man incapable of brash, impetuous, recklessness. His was a nature which counted, stacked, and weighed each issue, a nature which effected each foolhardy, imprudent move under keen, impartial reasoning.

Togo's Creed

Like General Nogi, Admiral Heihachiro Togo has become today the incarnation of the soul of Japan's fighting might. From them has been handed down much of that which constitutes the quintessence of the Japanese Army and Navy.

His was the code, "Heaven helps the righteous, Truth moves the gods." Strict and unfaltering in his beliefs, he firmly adhered, to the doctrine that "righteousness and pure faith ever give rise to omnipotent Truth. Truth, reflected in the clear, unclouded mirrors of the heavens, returns once again earthward, cloaked in the mantle of Providence." To those who failed to earn the goodwill of the gods, he urged conscientious retrospection into the basic foundation of their Truth, which, defective, needs must be cleansed and purified.

His one great faith lay wrapped in the doctrine that Truth, however humble, however remote, so be it Truth, pure and unadulterated, found itself to the realm of the gods. Here in the whims of celestial beings lay the destiny of men. Here, weighing each Truth, the gods silently manipulated the strings governing men's destiny and their fate. To the Admiral, who believed implicitly the teachings of his doctrine, his own human power appeared weak, impotent. Against the higher, omnipotent power ruling the destinies of men, the humble might of men seemed feeble, inefficacious, futile.

Caution Was His Policy

During his study abroad in England, Togo became acquainted with the famous "Nelson Touch" of military tactics, whose ferocity and intensity strongly resembled those of Kenshin Uyesugi. Employing his knowledge to his advantage, he worked out and perfected military tactics of his own. His was the policy to embrace caution and patience in any advance movement upon which everything was staked. Victory to him meant, not meteoric, spectacular conquest, but grim, heart-breaking toil, grinding perseverance in sweat and grime, triumph won step by step through constant, unswerving efforts.

It was to his never ceasing persistence, to his self-evolved tactics, that the Battle of the Sea of Japan owes its victory. Facing the steady eyes fixed unfalteringly upon him, he quietly addressed his men in the momentary lull preceding the actual encounter.

"Strategy in any form requires the utmost of precaution. Neither fear the enemy nor belittle him, nor hope that he may not come. If ever on constant guard, the enemy will find no loophole whereby he may employ the artifice of surprise attack.

"The ebb and flow of the will to fight governs the ultimate outcome of a battle. Those inexperienced in the technicalities of fighting feel the enemy to be the stronger and themselves to be the weaker. Ancient warriors warned against this inconfidence and indecision, upholding that when the enemy's strength seems that of 70 and that of themselves 30, actual fighting strength is no more than 50 against 50.

"Once the battle has commenced, there lies no need for considering defense. Positive offense is the most effective defense.

"The secret of military operations lies in inflicting upon the enemy that which one desires not to have inflicted upon oneself, and at the same time, maintaining vigilant watch that the enemy does not inflict that which one desires not to have inflicted upon oneself."

The context of his sage advice has become embodied as the traditional spirit of the Imperial Navy. The wisdom of his words lies indelible in the Field Service Code, expounding the necessity of the offensive spirit, confirming the surety of victory.

Spirit of Hirose

That traditional spirit of the Imperial Navy, which may be witnessed in the profound words of Admiral Togo, may be found unchanged, unadulterated, in the life, in the thoughts, and in the deeds of the hero-god of the seas, Commander Takeo Hirose. On the 25th of March, 1904, just prior to the departure of the blockade runner, Vice-Admiral Sanayuki Akiyama boarded Hirose's ship, Fukui Maru, to bid the Commander farewell.

"With enemy bombardment growing increasingly intense," remarked the Vice-Admiral, "blockading this time will not be as easy as the last. It may be wiser to retreat this once and await better opportunity."

"No!" The Commander's reply was sharp, unhesitant. "There must be no thought of retreat. Once a thing has been decided, there is no room for uncertainty or hesitation. In face of resolute action even the demons will make way. The secret of success lies in unhesitant advance and in daring boldness."

A deep undercurrent of conviction lay beneath his firm answer. It was with this deep-seated belief that the Commander carried out his second undertaking, and it was with this faith still deep in his heart that he crossed the distant bar to the Land of the Hereafter. That which Togo expounded, Hirose verified—that with the commencement of a battle, there exists no necessity for defense, that the offensive is the best defensive.

He himself believed the gods smiled upon those who faithfully and in all sincerity realized their duty and responsibility, bestowing upon them the favors of Providence. With the successful consummation of the first blockade operations without loss of a single man, Hirose wrote jubilantly:

"Providence! Providence! But for Providential favor, what other power was there whereby Takeo was able to fulfill his duty!"

Was Awe-Inspired

One incident in his life, to him, stood out resplendent in glory, awe-inspiring, sacred. On April 17 of 1894, the submarine training station at Nagaura was in a state of solemn preparation, for it was to be honored with the visit of the great Emperor Meiji. The young Hirose had been assigned as one of the guards to welcome their Illustrious Guest, and in keen, exultant yet humble elation, he stood at rigid attention along the designated pier. As the solemn procession passed the young, awe-inspired Hirose, His Imperial Majesty's hand softly brushed the right gloved hand of the rigid guard. Hirose was deeply stirred, inspired, and there welled within him a feeling that he had been purged and sanctified. Later he wrote to his parents.

"I was twice honored; once with orders to stand at guard to welcome His Imperial Majesty, and once through His Imperial Majesty Himself. Standing where I was, I was able to worship His Imperial Majesty next His very Person. By chance, His hand brushed against mine. I felt deeply honored, grateful beyond all expression, and inspired to my innermost being. In the profoundness of my emotions, I felt that I was gliding through some celestial, consecrated kingdom, hallowed and sanctified."

To Hirose, the glove, hallowed by the touch of the Imperial Hand, was treasured more precious than jewels and amulets. Placed ever close to his own body, he believed that it harbored the spirit of the gods, in whose safekeeping was entrusted his destiny.

General Oyama

Of Japan's other great modern generals, perhaps the greatest is General Iwao Oyama, second only to Takamori Saigo, greatest of all generals since the Meiji Restoration. Few there are who can tell the why's and wherefore's of the greatness of these men, for, like all things that cannot be quantitatively measured, their greatness exists only in comparison and in feeling.

At the time of General Oyama's appointment to the post of Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in Manchuria, his son asked him.

"Father, in what frame of mind should a Commander-in-Chief be when taking part in a battle?"

The General thoughtfully studied his son and then quietly replied.

"Knowing a thing, to pretend that he does not."

Silent and taciturn he was often criticized as a man blunt, uncouth, absent-minded and unconcerned with details. And yet, beneath his silence, he was ever composed, attentive of details, alert. His keen, penetrating eyes saw deep into the thoughts of others, though he himself neither betrayed with light words that which he saw, nor condemned their weaknesses. He was first and last a tolerant man, a man with the magnanimity to be lenient to others. There were times, when, breaking his habitual silence, the General would, beneath the protective shield of tact and finesse, discreetly point out one's failings, admonishing one with friendly laughter.

Under the inflexible strength of this commander, the Japanese Forces in Manchuria strove to realize that which underlay the prosaic context of their Field Service Code, united in strength, in will, and in purpose. Each man, high of rank or low, in the execution of his duty, adhered rigidly to the unwritten law that each efface self for the welfare of the whole.

General's Instructions

To these men who trusted and respected him, the General, on receipt of the Imperial Rescript proclaiming the restoration of peace, quietly stated.

"Before long, most of our forces in Manchuria will return once again home, triumphant and proud. There will be, then, some who will remain here as guards, some who will return to military duty of peacetime and some who will leave the army to enter once again homes they have long not seen. To those who remain behind, to those who return to duty, to those who return to their homes, I ask that they forget not the hardships and privations they have suffered on the battlefronts; that each profitable experience they will have gained shall leave its mark upon tomorrow's memory; that they shall ever cling to the imperishable glory of victory fought and honor won; and that they shall leave unto their posterity that guiding light of inspiration that they may follow in its wake."

Such are the seeds which have nurtured today that strength and the might of the Imperial Forces. To these men who are a part of the great foundation forming the solidity and the unity of the Imperial Army and Navy, Japan owes much, for it is they who have helped to build, to mold, and to guide, the profound, deep-seated traditions governing Japan's soldiers of Today.

TANI CLARIFIES AIM TO HELP MOSLEMS

Sympathy Expressed When Interpellation at Lower House Answered by Minister

The Imperial Government sympathizes deeply with the Moslems, the majority of whom have been deprived of their freedom by the Americans and British in spite of the high traditional Moslem culture of the past, stated Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani, in reply to an interpellation at the Lower House's budget sub-committee meeting February [illegible]. The interpellator was Lieutenant-General Nobutaka Shioden, states Domei.

In the regions of Greater East Asia which have now been liberated by the Imperial troops, the basic policy of the Japanese Government is to recognize all religions including Mohammedanism under the all embracing principle of "Hakko Ichiu," or universal harmony under Imperial Righteousness.

The Foreign Minister pointed out the basic difference between this policy and the British policy of divide-and-rule being followed in India and other regions under its control.

The Japanese Government, furthermore, not only sympathizes with those Moslem leaders who have been forced to flee before the American-British incursions into Southwestern Asia and Africa, or who are today imprisoned in those regions, but is doing its utmost together with its allies, Germany and Italy, to liberate them.

Stressing that the traditional friendship between Turkey and Japan is being improved continuously, the Foreign Minister went on to express his fervent hope that the Hindus and Moslems of India will settle their differences to fight in unison for the deliverance of India from British tyranny. The Foreign Minister reiterated the Imperial Government's determination to give all possible aid to the Indians.

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CAPITAL'S THEATERS FULL OF ACTIVITIES

All Playhouses Present Box-Office Hits—Many Going Into Second Month

The theatrical machinery of Japan was moving ahead with a full speed last month and, this month again witnesses the same phenomenon. There is not a single playhouse dark. Every leading troupe has found a house to play in. Some of them have produced such a smashing box-office hit that they are successfully going into the second month.

For instance, the Shinkokugeki troupe playing at the Teikoku Gekijo, now completely renovated since the exit of the Board of Information, has produced the season's best hit "Wang Ching-wei" and strange to stay—the Board of Information's prize winning drama by Tadamoto Tokita. Already in its second month, the Shinkokugeki players are expecting to see a nightly full house for another week.

In the Kabukidom too, the January program is held over for another month with the Kikugoro, Kichiyemon top-fight combination playing to the capacity audience day and night. Especially noteworthy is their current presentation of the classic vehicle "Terakoya" practically in its entirety. It is seldom that this sort of program can be seen these days when considerable economy is demanded both in performance and stage setting. The great Kikugoro can also be seen in his favorite dance number "Wisteria Girl."

In the field of modern drama, two of the Shimpa groups are appearing, one at the Yurakuza and the other at the Shimbashi Embujo. The former has as its feature offering "The North Star" by veteran playwright Yutaka Mafune. It was written at the request of the Board of Information in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo. It portrays the struggle of early colonizers and their successful venture in an alien land. Although it lacks considerably the essential elements that go to make up a successful play, good acting and excellent stage management barely save the drama from complete ruin. The same company also presents two other numbers "Nightingale" and "Woman of Naniwa," both highly entertaining, especially the latter which has been made into a successful cinema hit.

Another Shimpa troupe headed by Rokuro Kitamura offers "From Singapore to Shonanto" at the Shimbashi Embujo. As the name suggests it portrays the transformation of a southern city formerly under the British oppression to a truly Asiatic city under the guidance of Japan. With many capable actresses under its wing, this troupe too is enjoying a nightly full house.

In the field of light entertainment, the Takarazuka Girls' Revue again takes the spotlight with "December 8" which dramatically presents the epoch-making events all over East Asia on that historic day. With music and dance, it vividly recalls the progress of military forces since December 8, 1941. The highlight of the evening is focussed on "Kagamijishi" or lion dance by Miss Otome Amatsu whose superb terpsichorean technique needs no introduction. She is undoubtedly the leading exponent of this type of dance-number among feminine stage performers. The last piece is the famous Chinese classic "Siyuchi" made into a successful musical drama by the Takarazuka staff of dance-directors, composers and stage technicians.

Concert Calendar

A concert with opera selections, including vocal solo, ensemble and chorus, Saturday, February 13, at 6:30 p.m., at the Nihon Seinenkan. The artists include Madame Fumiko Yotsuya, alto; Misses Chieko Komori, Kiyoko Ohtani, Mieko Suzuki, sopranos; Ryozo Okuda, tenor; Hidekichi Hibino, baritone and several other singers, and Nippon Chorus Society, conducted by Jiro Okazaki.

A 'cello recital by Akira Suzuki, member of the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra, accompanied by the same orchestra under the baton of Professor Joseph Rosenstock, Tuesday, February 16 at 7 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program includes Haydn's Cello Concerto in D Major, Lalo's 'Cello Concerto in D Minor and Mozart's "Don Giovanni" Overture.

A benefit concert for the Nisei Association of Nippon, Thursday, February 18, at 8:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. The artists include Yoichi Hiraoka, xylophonist; Miss Miho Nagato, soprano; Miss Yoko Matsukuma, piano, and Nippon Chorus Groupe. Piano accompaniment by Sanro Takemura.

The 28th Concert of Kosei Bunka, sponsored by the Kokusai Bunka Gakuin, Saturday, February 20, matinee at 1 p.m., and soiree at 5:30 p.m. at the Kyoritsu auditorium. The artists include Miss Mitsuyo Suwa, violin; accompanied by Miss [illegible] at the piano; Madame Chizuko Asano, soprano, accompanied by Miss Aiko Kurosawa at the piano and Madame Lydia Shaprio, piano.

A vocal recital by Miss Misao Suga, soprano, accompanied by the Dai-Toa Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Professor Manfred Gurlitt, also piano accompaniment by Professor Gurlitt and Jiro Akamatsu. The artist also assisted by Keisuke Shimoyagawa, baritone. Monday, February 22, at 6:30 p.m., at the Teikoku Gekijo.

The fourth "Noh" Dance performance of Umewaka School, Tuesday and Wednesday February 23 and 24, at 5:30 p.m., respectively; at the Teikoku Gekijo Theater.

A vocal recital by Miss Harue Miyake soprano, accompanied by Yoichiro Miyake, Wednesday, February 24, at 7 p.m., at the Nihon Seinenkan.

In Lion Dance

Miss Otome Amatsu, (right) Takarazuka Girls' Revue's leading terpsichorean, in a colorful dance number entitled "Kagamijishi" or lion dance.

Theatrical Notes

By Tsunejiro Amakata

Rokuro Kitamura, veteran player and head of the Shimpa Theatrical Company, will make his first collaboration stage work with the Shinsei Shimpa at the Tokyo Gekijo next month. It will be the first time for Kitamura to meet Shotaro Hanayagi on the stage in three years since the organization of the Shinsei Shimpa, which was created by Hanayagi in concert with Ichijiro Oya, Kan Ishii and Eijiro Yanagi to construct a "new order" in the modern school dramatic circles. For these two famed actors, a new drama is now being prepared by Matsutaro Kawaguchi.

The first meeting of a sub-committee of the Theatrical Council will be held at the Chuctei restaurant in Marunouchi tomorrow morning when committee members, including Mantaro Kubota, Ennosuke Ichikawa, Kanyemon Nakamura, Shutaro Miyake and several other dramatic critics and stage designers, will meet to discuss various theatrical problems such as the establishment of a drama investigation commission, adjustment of theatrical groups, and dramatic inquiry organ.

The Kabukiza has started extensive preparations for the extra performance which will be given next month in honor of Danjuro Ichikawa, the ninth, and Kikugoro Onoye, the fifth, two distinguished actors of the Meiji period. Details of the program have not been fixed yet, but it became known that Koshiro Matsumoto, Kikugoro Onoye (the sixth), and Kichiyemon Nakamura, all contemporary famous players, will make a joint performance. Ennosuke Ichikawa, another actor of note, is also slated to appear before the footlights.

For the first time in its history, the Zenshinza theatrical troupe will play at the Meijiza in March. The new bill, now being arranged, will probably have three plays, including one dance, with Chojuro Kawarasaki and Kanyemon Nakamura in the stellar cast.

"Momotaro" (one of Japan's most popular fairy tales), which was dramatized by Tatsuzo Shirai, will feature the March performance of the Takarazuka Girls' Opera Company at the local Takarazuka Gekijo.

Young members of the Shinsei Shimpa dramatic troupe, who are now playing at the Yurakuza with their senior players, will make an extra performance on the afternoon of February 23 when "Hokutosei" (Plough) and an additional feature drama will be staged.

Opening today at the Nippon Gekijo is a new musical show entitled "Eastern Expedition," which was adapted for the stage from a pen of the late Hakushu Kitahara in celebration of Kigensetsu, Empire Day. This being the 126th show of the Nichigeki dancing team.

The Gekidan Todo will make its 59th performance at the Teikoku Gekijo for six days from February 13. The program will consist of two plays.

The Bunkaza, a Toho circulating show, was dispatched to Yamaguchi and Fukuoka Prefectures to entertain people who are working for increased production behind the guns.

Shanghailanders Warned

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, February 6.—The Japanese Gendarmerie in the Western Area has issued a proclamation for the suppression of rumors detrimental to peace and order in that area. Offenders will be severely punished.

Soccer at Y.C.A.C.

A soccer game will be played at the Yokohama Country and Athletic Club this afternoon when the Club's first eleven will meet a team from the F and K Company in Omori, the kick-off being slated for 2:30 p.m. sharp. In view of the coming Inter-port against the Kobe Regatta and Athletic Club in March all the listed Club players are expected to take part. They are: Schoene (captain), Planas, F. Planas, Harriss, Fachtmann, Bernstein, Bielous, Springer, Kranz, Petroff, R. Bernstein, Fehlen, C. Fernandes, da Silva and Agajan.

JUNKER CELEBRATES HIS 75TH BIRTHDAY

Ambassador Stahmer Congratulates Pioneer of German Music in Japan

Dr. Heinrich Stahmer, newly-appointed German Ambassador to Tokyo, sent congratulations and presents through German Minister Dr. Erich Boltze and members of the cultural department of the German Embassy to Professor August Junker, pioneer of German music in Japan, on the occasion of the latter's 75th birthday on February 8, it was revealed here Tuesday.

Although he has spent a full, active life since he arrived here 46 years ago, Professor Junker is still enjoying the best of health.

Professor August Junker came to Japan after he had been trained at the Cologne Conservatory and at the Berlin Academy of Music, and after having been a member of the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra. Japanese musical life was then in its initial stage and the first orchestra, organized by Professor Junker in Japan, still consisted of foreigners, playing as amateurs. Soon Professor Junker accepted a teaching position at the Imperial Academy of Music in Ueno and there taught individual and choral singing, as well as all the string instruments, including the double basses.

Besides his additional activity in the Imperial Japanese Court Band in German wind music, Professor Junker developed the string music of the Imperial Japanese Navy and promoted the calling of more and more teachers of music to Japan and the sending of Japanese students of music to Germany. Professor Junker's most important pupil is the famous composer Koscak Yamada. Professor Junker further taught at the municipal Musashino Academy of Music in Tokyo, and often conducted the "New Symphony Orchestra," founded by Count Konoye 16 years ago, which also accompanied pianist Professor Kempff on a concert tour through Japan.

Hale and hearty after 46 years of devoted service to the cause of promoting German music in Japan, Professor August Junker celebrated his 75th birthday last Monday, when he was honored with presents and best wishes from German Ambassador Dr. Heinrich Stahmer.

In recognition of his merits, Professor Junker, before the world war, was nominated "Royal Director of Music" and "Prussian Professor" in Germany. By the Japanese Imperial House he was decorated with the orders of the Holy Treasure and of the Rising Sun, third class, and raised to the rank of "Chokunin."

Today Professor Junker is still untiringly active, venerated by a large number of friends who are aware of what he contributed to musical life in Japan.

EDUCATIONAL FILM ABOUT ASIA PLANNED

Studios Here to Produce Daily Life of 10 Nations in Co-Prosperity Sphere

As the educational picture, "Dai Toa Chiri Taikei" (Geographical Outline of Greater East Asia) in a serial form will be produced by the Nippon Eigasha in the near future, discussion is now going on between the Education Ministry officials concerned and the production committee. The picture will be divided into ten versions describing the daily life of the inhabitants in Manchoukuo and Mengchiang, China, the Philippines, French Indo-China, Thailand, Malai, Burma, Sumatra, Borneo, and the Celebes.

The latest statistics made by the Home Ministry concerning the existence of the amusement quarters in Japan Proper up to last November revealed that the motion picture houses totaled 2,220 while the legitimate theaters numbered 1,461. The others, including vaudeville houses, totaled 2,537. Of the grand total, Tokyo topped the list with 430. Second is Osaka with 307. Aichi Prefecture came third with 216.

For classroom use the Education Ministry has approved the following pictures: "Hongkong," "The Wind of a Native Country," "Young Air Defense Fighters," and "Victory of the Orient."

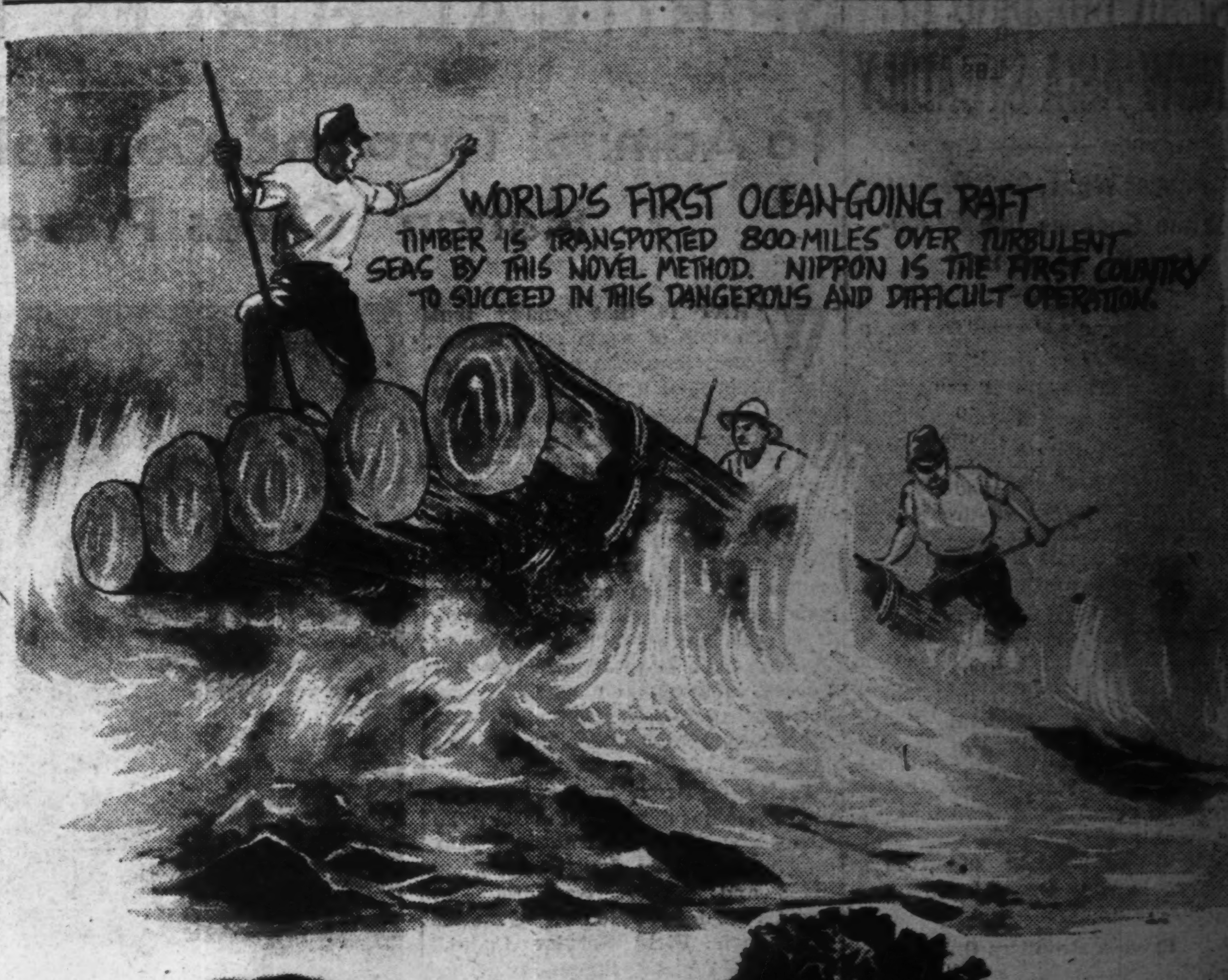
To celebrate the forthcoming Army Day on March 10, the Nippon Eigasha, Shochiku, Toho and Daiyei, four leading motion picture producers, have jointly selected 11 dramatic war films, including "Army's Aerial Fight," "War Reports of Malai and Burma," and "On the Eve of the Outbreak of the War," which will be extensively screened throughout the country from March 4 together with newsreels.

The newly approved cultural feature by the Education Ministry is "Shoidan" (Incendiary Bombs), a Riken production.

The Greater East Asia Motion Picture Council, which was organized last December, held its first committee meeting in Tokyo recently, attended by the representatives of motion picture group in Japan, Manchoukuo and China. The discussion was centered on measures regarding the raw film distribution quota, motion picture industrial materials and Japan-Manchoukuo-China cinema trade.

According to word received by the Japan Motion Picture Distribution Company here, two Japanese-made films, "War Report of Malai," and "Night in China," made a big hit in Thailand where they were released at the Odeon Theater recently.

STRANGER THAN FICTION



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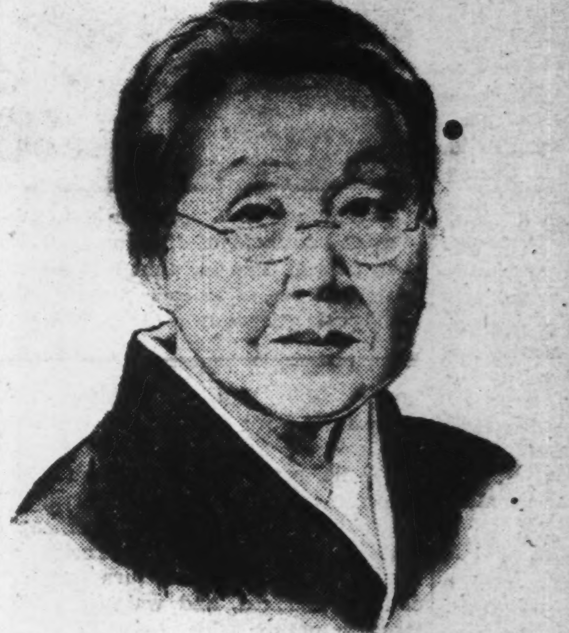

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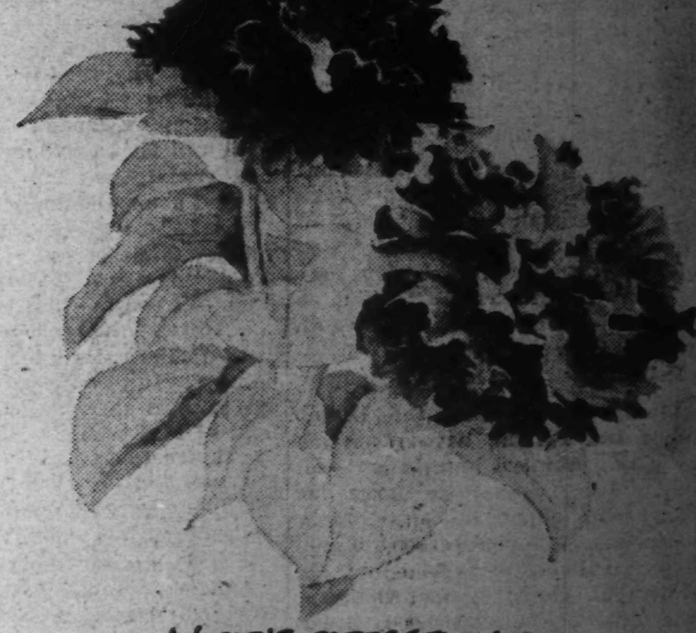

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ONLY ONE SEEDSMAN, A JAPANESE WHO LIVES IN YOKOHAMA, KNOWS THE SECRET OF THIS NEW RUFFLED PETUNIA, THE BLUE BROCADE.

Wang Given Films

C.P.S.

NANKING, February 6.—Paying its respects to the Supreme Leader, the China Film Company has filmed a picture under the title of "Memoirs of the Peace Movement" and presented two copies to President Wang Ching-wei as souvenir.

Paper Shortage in Algerias

TANGIERS.—The town of Algerias in North Africa is fast running short of paper pulp owing to the stoppage of supplies from Germany.

Chu Thanks Italy

C.P.S.

NANKING, February 6.—Dr. Chu Min-yi, Minister of Foreign Affairs, visited the Italian Embassy recently to express the National Government's gratitude and appreciation of the Italian Government's decision to return the Italian Concession in Tientsin to China and to abrogate the extraterritorial rights enjoyed by Italians in China.

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Scenario and Arrangement by Mr. S. Mizuta
3. Opera "SAIYUKI"
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WAR FUNDS TOTAL OVER ¥74 BILLION

Finance Minister Kaya Says Goal of Savings Not Less Than ¥27 Billion

The emergency military expenditures since the outbreak of the China Affair, including the special account passed by the plenary session of the House of Representatives Tuesday, aggregate ¥74,128,567,000, according to the statistics on the war budget presented by the Finance Ministry to the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives the same day.

The statistics were presented for the sake of reference. According to the data, the total emergency military expenditure special account since the institution of that account, including the 9th supplementary budget passed by the lower chamber, amounting to ¥27,000,000,000, stands at ¥73,935,000,000. If to this is added ¥193,490,000, the spendings in November, 1941 in excess of the budget, the aggregate amount comes to ¥74,128,567,000.

Unanimously Passed

Following the passage of the emergency military budget for the next fiscal year in the plenary session of the House of Representatives Budget committee, the House in its plenary session which opened at 1:52 p.m. Tuesday passed it without amendment exactly as reported by Tsuneo Kanemitsu, chairman of the Budget Committee. The entire assembly stood and unanimously voted for the appropriations amid applause. The budget was then sent to the House of Peers, which passed it Wednesday.

In the course of his explanation of the emergency military budget in the plenary session of the Budget Committee Tuesday, Finance Minister Kaya said that the goal of national savings for the next fiscal year would not be less than ¥27,000,000,000 against ¥23,000,000,000 the goal for the current fiscal year. The national income, he pointed out, was estimated at about ¥50,000,000,000. As the Government is expected to raise funds amounting to about ¥37,000,000,000, about ¥27,000,000,000 would have to be raised by increased savings among the people. The Government could raise about ¥10,000,000,000 in tax revenue, but would require ¥21,000,000,000 for the absorption of public bonds and ¥6,000,000,000 outside Government spendings for productivity expansion.

Compared with the Sino-Japanese War, which cost only ¥200,000,000 and Russo-Japanese War ¥1,500,000,000, even allowing for the greater purchasing power of the yen in those days, the current war is of stupendous magnitude considering that the estimate for the next fiscal year is ¥27,000,000,000 which is ¥9,000,000,000 greater than the 1942-43 war appropriations and 57 per cent of the aggregate total up to 1942-43 since the outbreak of the China Affair, a statistical survey shows.

ALUMINUM, SULPHATE MADE AT SAME TIME FROM SHALE

Process Discovered by Manchuria Industry Company Expert—Production to Start

A scheme is afoot on the part of the Manchuria Chemical Industry Company to start the production of aluminum side by side with ammonium sulphate from the same raw material, namely alumina shale, according to a novel and efficient process recently invented, reports a Domei correspondent from Hsinking, states the Nippon Sangyo.

It is learned that the chemical expert who invented the process and who is in the service of the Central Laboratory of the Manchuria Chemical Industry Company, succeeded after sustained efforts for many years. According to this process, alumina shale simultaneously yields aluminum and ammonium sulphate at the ratio of 1 to 5 if sulphuric acid is properly applied to the shale.

With its equipment suitably reconstructed toward the end of last year and experimental operations successfully completed, the Company is now scheduled to industrialize the production of aluminum and ammonium sulphate on a gigantic scale.

To Start Lubricant Production

The Toyo Rayon Company, in collaboration with the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha is expected to start the production of lubricants from coconut oil of the southern regions. For the purpose in view, Toyo Rayon and Mitsui Bussan Kaisha will establish a ¥5,000,000 company to be called the Sanyo Oil and Fat Manufacturing Company which will start its activities at a certain place. Toyo Rayon and Mitsui Bussan Kaisha are, moreover, considering the conversion of one of the rayon plants of Toyo Rayon into a mechanical industry company.

New Irelanders Contribute

Second in size and importance of the Bismarck Archipelago, New Ireland under Japanese occupation is being energetically developed with ample labor supplied by willing native inhabitants. The soil is fertile and the climate similar to that of New Britain, the largest island of the group. The chief crop is coconut. Picture shows a party of labor-servicemen at work on an airdrome.

(Passed by Navy Ministry)

N. CHINA IS PROMISED AMPLE FERTILIZERS

Building of Large Plant for Nitric Fertilizer Production Progressing There

The establishment of the North China Nitric Fertilizer Company, with the construction of every variety of needed factory equipment is showing satisfactory progress, thanks to the assistance extended by the North China Development Company and the Japanese authorities stationed in the region where the fertilizer company in question is expected to start activities, says the Sangyo Keizai.

The factory buildings of the company are under construction on a spacious piece of ground since autumn last. The machinery, instruments and other factory equipment are now being constructed by a leading machinery works.

The North China Nitric Fertilizer Company, which is capitalized at ¥80,000,000 invested in equally by the North China Development Company and the Nitric Fertilizer Company, is now busily engaged in the construction of an ammonium factory at Taiyuan at an approximate cost of ¥50,000,000 with a view to starting the production of ammonium.

The products of the company are to be used for the development of the farming industry in North China, including the cultivation of cotton, wheat and other important agricultural crops. At first, the company will devote its efforts on the production of synthetic ammonium sulphate from the synthetic ammonium manufactured at its own factory. However, in the near future, the company will start also in the tar industry in order to set up a chemical industrial center in North China bearing comparison with the industrial center in North Chosen.

Shansi Coal Essential

The development of the electric chemical industries in North China is dependent on the liberal supply of Shansi coal. The hydrogen required for the production of synthetic ammonium is to be taken from air by means of Winkler's perfect combustion gas furnace, while the nitrogen air by the air liquefaction method. For the production of synthetic ammonium, the company will make use of the special method followed by the Nippon Nitric Fertilizer Company.

A substantial quantity of oxygen is required for the operation of Winkler's gas furnace. This, however, may be easily obtained by air liquefaction simultaneously with the nitrogen. The production of ammonium sulphate in North China is not difficult, because an ample supply of plaster or gypsum is available throughout North China, especially in Taiyuan, where the North China Nitric Fertilizer Company is building its factory.

The company is expected to get through by 1945 all the undertakings included in its plan for the first period, and thanks to the aids liberally extended by the Japanese authorities concerned, everything will go smoothly with the company it is reported.

Bill Clearings

February 10

(¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	254,926	128,946
Balance	34,140	21,581

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	84.80	—0.30
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	82.60	Same
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	76.90	+0.40
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.15	Same

BUILDING IS SPEEDED OF WOODEN VESSELS

New Yards to Be Opened—Many Sanctioned by Authorities to Start Building

In order to meet the rapidly increasing demand for bottoms, the Government is taking all possible measures to speed up the construction of standard type wooden vessels which are easier to build, in addition to the expected supply of new steel boats, says the Nippon Sangyo.

In this connection, the Marine Affairs Board is extending all necessary assistance and encouragement to the leading dockyards throughout Japan Proper so that they may open new yards for the construction of wooden vessels at once. In response to the wishes of the authorities, the shipbuilding companies have filed their plans for the commencement of woodenship construction with the authorities. The enterprises which have obtained the sanction of the authorities so far in this connection are the Tochigi Commercial Company and the Iyo Iron and Wooden Shipbuilding Yard. Meanwhile, the following companies are expected to obtain the permission of the Government for starting the construction of wooden vessels:

The Mitsui Shipping Department, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, the Kuribayashi Steamship Company, the Mitsubishi Commercial Company, the Tokushima Industrial Company, the Nissan Steamship Company, the Hamane Shoten, and others.

Distribution of Vessels

In connection with the distribution of the wooden vessels, whose number is expected to increase rapidly, the Marine Affairs Board is now conducting a careful study of all matters concerned in order to prevent the vessels from being delivered to small or inexperienced parties which are unable to make the most of them. In this respect, the Marine Affairs Board, with the collaboration of leading shipping companies, is expected to exercise its power to assure the rational distribution of the vessels.

In view of the expected increase of the wooden vessels, most of the leading steamship companies in Japan Proper are planning to start in coastal transportation service using these vessels. For instance, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha has announced its decision to establish the Kinkai Kisen Kaisha, or the Coastal Motor-boat Transportation Company with a capital of ¥10,000,000, and several other leading steamship companies are expected to follow in the wake.

It is believed in the shipping circles of Japan that the development of the motor-boat transportation service of the country will be accelerated by the leading shipping parties with large capitals, and that many of the new wooden vessels will be naturally distributed to large and old-standing shipping parties.

MOVEMENT NARROW ON TOKYO EXCHANGE

Mitsubishi Electric Up ¥3.80, Ikegai Automobile ¥2.20

The Tokyo Stock Exchange experienced an irregular session yesterday, and, except a few in the long-term section, the majority of listed issues closed within a narrow range of fluctuations.

In the long-term section, Mitsubishi Electric Machinery sharply went forward ¥3.80, and Ikegai Automobile stepped up ¥2.20, Daido Steel ¥1.30, its new ¥1.40 and Tokyo Wire Rope ¥1.20. On the other hand, Ina Railways slipped ¥71.30 and Katakura Silk ¥1.00.

The short-term section was comparatively featureless, while the spot market was as cheery as ever. Sumitomo Metallic Industrial jumped up ¥3.00 and a broad range of miscellaneous wares scored gains of around ¥1.50.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

	—Delivery—		
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Kanebo Spinning (50)	227.5	——	129.0
Sino-Japan Spin (50)	——	83.6	84.2
Toa Hemp Ind (50)	——	74.2	75.1
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)	96.9	——	98.0
Kanegafuchi Ind (50)	77.8	78.2	78.6
Showa Elec Ind (50)	82.1	82.7	83.5
Japan Nitrogen (50)	74.7	75.1	75.4
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	97.2	97.6	97.2
O. S. K. (50)	87.8	87.5	88.1
Toyo Steamship (50)	72.8	——	73.9
Nissan Steamship (50)	68.2	69.0	69.7
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	90.6	91.1	91.6
Ishihara Ind (50)	——	70.5	71.0
Third Section			
Furukawa Elec Ind (50)	109.2	110.0	111.2
M'bishi Elec Mach (50)	139.6	140.2	141.3
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	66.6	65.0	66.5
Japan Beer (50)	——	——	97.4
Tropical Ind (42½)	——	——	43.6
Sumatra Dev. new (37½)	——	47.0	47.6
Asahi Glass (50)	100.8	100.0	99.5
Toa Tobacco (50)	102.0	102.0	102.9
Manchou Tobacco (50)	90.7	91.3	91.7

Short-Term Section

	Open	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Exch. new	84.8	5.0	4.5	84.8
N. Y. K., new	82.5	3.1	2.5	82.6
M'bishi Heavy Ind.	97.3	7.7	7.3	97.4
Kanebo Spin. new	76.2	7.2	6.2	76.9
Teikoku Rayon, new	69.2	9.2	8.7	68.9
Hitachi Iron Works	94.3	5.0	4.3	94.4
Osaka Exch. new	45.1	5.2	5.0	45.1
Japan Steel Tube	70.5	1.0	0.6	70.9
Japan Oil	76.2	6.6	6.1	——
S M R	74.6	4.6	4.6	——
N. Y. K., old	97.0	7.0	6.7	——
Hokkaido Coal	76.1	6.1	5.9	75.9
Kanebo Spin. old	128.0	8.7	8.0	128.3
Toyo Rayon, new	61.4	1.4	1.0	61.0
Kokura Iron Works	53.6	6.9	6.6	——
Japan Beer, new	47.6	7.8	7.5	47.8
Japan Sugar, new	68.4	8.4	7.8	67.9
Ensuiko Sugar	66.4	6.4	5.5	65.5
Japan Mining	63.1	3.4	3.1	63.4
Manchu Heavy Ind.	64.7	5.0	4.6	64.6

Decide to Join Guild

The Japan Electric Company and the Nichinan Industrial Company, having decided to join the Mica Sheet Makers' Guild, are approaching the Commerce and Industry Ministry for permission, says the Sangyo Keizai.

PRODUCTION RISING OF NATURAL GASES

Large Variety Produced in Japan Proper—Industry Being Rapidly Developed

The rapid increase in the production of the variety of natural gases in Japan is giving rise to the development of natural gas industries throughout the country, says the Nippon Sangyo.

The natural gas produced in Japan is chiefly composed of methane and other combustible gases. They are found throughout Japan, and are collected by several methods such as the "Kazusa method," the "Tsunabori," (or roping) method, and the "Rotary method."

Of the variety of the natural gases obtainable in Japan, petroleum gas comes first in value and quantity available. This natural gas in produced from the same strata from which petroleum is obtained. It often happens, therefore, that the gas is accompanied by an active gush of petroleum. Petroleum gas, which produces 12,000 calories of heat, is found in Akita and Niigata Prefectures.

Quasi-petroleum gas comes next. This gas is obtained from the tertiary strata. It is not accompanied by a gush of petroleum and is chiefly found in Chiba and neighboring prefectures. It produces from 8,000 to 9,000 calories of heat.

Lake Gas

In the third place comes lake gas, which is obtained from the new strata near Lake Biwa and other large lakes. It produces about 8,000 calories of heat. Lake gas is produced through the decomposition of animal and vegetable matters.

In the fourth place comes coal strata gas, which often causes blasts in coal mines. At present, there is no use for it.

The natural gas produced in Chiba Prefecture is used throughout the prefecture for cooking and other domestic purposes. The natural gas industries of Chiba Prefecture date back to the days of Taisho (1912-1926). Recently, the natural gas of Chiba Prefecture is being sent to various industrial centers in containers. It is utilized in various prefectures of Japan Proper as a substitute fuel for automobiles. In recognition of the merits of this gas as a substitute for gasoline, the Government, since March 1942, has been exercising great efforts to increase its production by three times by the end of 1943 and by nine times by the end of 1944.

Due to the coming of the southern regions under the control of the Imperial Forces, Japan has now more than an abundant supply of petroleum. Natural gas, however, has its own merits and deserves the great efforts of the Government and industrial circles of the country to increase its production.

The natural gas of our country is now utilized for various domestic purposes as well as at various manufactories, laboratories, and dispensaries and hospitals. Some kinds of natural gas are used for the production of helium, dry ice, and hydrogen.

The natural gas industries in Japan, though still in the first stage of development, have a promising future.

The Mirrors of the Heroic Age

(Continued From Page 6)

how the other half lived.

Take, for instance, the two greatest political catastrophies of 15th-century Japan, one occurring in Kyoto in 1467-77, known as Onin War, and the other breaking out at Kamakura in 1454, known as "Kamakura Doran" (Kamakura imbroglio) which may be said to have raged for 37 years till its hero, or villain, Shigeuji, died in 1497. Each in its theater of operations wrought tremendous social and political upheavals, the entire communities being turned upside down, so to speak, and yet the people of Kanto were as totally ignorant of the Onin War as the people of Kyoto and Chuogoku were of all the turmoil and confusion of the Kanto Doran, as if they had inhabited two different planets. Exactly the same degree of apathy and indifference was shown by Kanto toward the furious wars of Onin in Kyoto or by Kansai and Chugoku toward the political earthquakes of Kanto.

Soun and Motonari

The second remarkable fact, as extraordinary as the one just mentioned, is apparently a contradiction of it: we refer to the amazing similarity in the general social and political tendencies witnessed in the east and the west, despite the apparently impenetrable barriers separating the two regions. The same sort of drama was being performed both in the East and the West at the same time, and it was attributable to identical causes, namely, the weakening or decline of the Shogunal authority in Kyoto.

So we observe many remarkable coincidences both in the personalities and in the events which the contemporary histories of the two regions had to record. In certain respects Mori Motonari was not unlike Hojo Soun. Their exploits were very similar. As Soun destroyed the two Uyesugis of Kanryo rank by first destroying one of them with the help of the other and then proceeded to gobble the other; so Motonari first served Amako and then cooperated with Ouchi, Amako's deadly enemy, in destroying his former master, and finally gobbled up Ouchi and became Number One man in Chugoku. The most extraordinary coincidence, occurred in the 20th year of Tenmon (1551), which witnessed in the east the final overthrow of the Uyesugis at the hands of the Hojos, when Uyesugi Norimasa, defeated by Hojo Ujiyasu, fled from his ancient stronghold of Hirai forever, and in the west the destruction of the great Ouchi family, following the tragic death of Ouchi Yoshitaka, Lord of half Chugoku. The latter event, by the way, spread abroad as "the revolution of Yamaguchi," for there happened to be at this time in the great city of Yamaguchi, the capital of Ouchi's dominions, some foreign padres—Torres and Fernandez—who barely escaped, by hiding themselves, from being washed away in the river of blood which flowed for the space of eight days.'

ECONOMIC WAR OVER TURKEY

Country Apparently Building Up Armament to Withstand Outside Pressure; Chromite Now Chief Bone of Contention

It is worthy of note, continues the "International Economic Weekly" that among the materials for the acquisition of which Germany and Britain have been carrying on such severe competition over Turkey, is included chromite, that special product of Turkey which represents one of the most important war commodities indispensable to belligerents. In both the German-Turkish and Anglo-Turkish agreements, chromite constitutes the subject of one of the most important provisions, and Turkey on its part has been able to obtain from Germany and Britain in strategical materials and other commodities it requires by holding out the supply of chromite as a bait, so to speak.

Chromite is one of the staple products of Turkey, where at one time nearly 50 per cent of the world's total requirement was being produced. At present the country has 29 chromite mines in active operation and still retains its position as the greatest chromite producing center of the world only rivalled by Rhodesia in South Africa.

Chromite Figures

According to statistics, the outputs for the three years just preceding the outbreak of the present war were:

	Tons
1936	80,000
1937	96,000
1938	104,000

In 1938, Turkey again occupied first place in the world with an output of 104,000 tons, exceeding Rhodesia by 13,000 tons. Official statistics since that year are not available, but it was reported that in 1940 the production volume jumped up to 200,000 tons at a bound and, according to newspapers in those days, efforts were being made with the object of increasing the output to 240,000 tons in 1941.

After the signing of an alliance pact with Turkey, Britain succeeded, while having Turkey sever all economic connections with Germany, in concluding an agreement for the exclusive purchase of the entire chromite output in Turkey. It is not difficult to imagine what a severe blow the loss of chromite supply proved to Germany at war. Under the new trade agreement between Germany and Turkey signed on October 1941, it was provided that the former should supply the latter with manufactured goods to a total value of 55,000,000 Turkish pounds (of which 18,000,000,000 pounds are to be covered by munitions), in return for which Turkey was to furnish Germany, in addition to agricultural produce, with 45,000 tons of chromite on the expiry of the Anglo-Turkish trade agreement, that is to say, during the two months and a half between January 15 to the end of March of this year. Furthermore, on the conclusion of an agreement between the two countries for credit amounting to Mks. 100,000,000 in June of last year, an understanding was reached by virtue of which Germany is to obtain a further 45,000 tons of chromite from Turkey during the current year. The delivery of all Turkish commodities is to be done on arrival of German goods in the Turkish territory, which arrangement is rather indicative of the political atmosphere in general arising from the German-Turkish trade relationship.

Britain Makes Exertion

Greatly perturbed though it was over the successful operations carried out by Germany in Turkey, Britain, after strenuous efforts, was able to come to an agreement with Turkey under which it was to obtain a further supply of 45,000 tons of chromite from Turkey during 1943 after the expiration of their trade agreement. This, however, is a remarkable retreat from its monopolistic position around 1940.

Subsequently, Germany again succeeded in coming to a new trade agreement with Turkey, which gives it the right to obtain 135,000 tons of chromite, but on what basis the negotiations in question have been concluded is unknown.

The above gives an outline of the course of events in the past with particular reference to the supply of chromite, but it is at present impossible to make any forecast as to how the matter may develop in the future, because, as mentioned before, the economic relations of Turkey with foreign countries are affected considerably by moves in the international political situation in general.

Building Up Resistance

Availing itself of its present position in which its favor is being sought for both by the Axis and anti-Axis powers, Turkey appears to all intents and purposes to be trying to maintain its ambiguous relations with both sides in the meantime, so that it can proceed with the expansion of its own armament under the most advantageous conditions as well as with the accumulation of national resources sufficient to withstand any external pressure which might be brought to bear upon it at a later date. In the circumstances, its economic policy toward foreign countries cannot but be affected by changes in the situation in West Asia, the German-Soviet eastern front, the North African front, etc., In other words, the economic policy of Turkey is bound to reflect Turkey's judgement of the internatoinal situation.

Since toward the end of last year, the Black Sea Fleet of the Soviet Union has been menacing the Bulgarian coast by frequent bombardment and it is clear that the main object of these attacks is to disrupt the German-Turkish trade route. In the light of such facts, there is no doubt that the situation in West Asia will be greatly affected by the final attitude on the part of Turkey in response to the relentless demands continuously made on it by both the Axis and anti-Axis camps, the magazine concludes.

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Kigensetsu

Today, February 11, is Kigensetsu, one of the most auspicious occasions for the Japanese nation. As everybody knows, Kigensetsu is the anniversary of the accession of the Emperor Jimmu, the first Emperor of Japan, to the Throne, and the day is celebrated every year through the length and breadth of the Japanese Empire with the greatest joy and pride. We feel boundless joy because it was on this day 2,603 years ago that our country was founded. We feel infinite pride because the day presses the peerlessness of the Japanese national polity home to our minds with increasing force.

Ever since this country was founded 2.603 years ago, it has been ruled uninterruptedly by the Emperors of the same sacred lineage with unfailing benevolence and love, and we naturally feel most deeply that we are surely by far the most favored of all nations in the world, for what nation has such a splendid history as we have? Such sentiments well up in our breasts with particular profusion at the present time when we, inspired by lofty motives, are engaged in the sacred war of chastizing the enemy countries bent on thwarting our righteous cause. We need hardly say that on this auspicious occasion the entire nation joins in the unanimous and fervent desire that the same success which attended the Emperor Jimmu's famous eastward expedition over 2,600 years ago may crown the great and worthy exertions of the Imperial Forces in the present conflict and also that the ideal underlying the foundation of the country by the Emperor Jimmu, which is also aimed at in the War of Greater East Asia, should be speedily realized through victory on our part.

It may not be altogether out of place to make a brief description here of the history of the founding of this country. The Emperor Jimmu, the anniversary of whose enthronement we are celebrating today, was a great grandson of Ninigi-no-Mikoto. As anyone who has any knowledge of the history of Japan knows, Ninigi-no-Mikoto was a grandson of the Sun Goddess, and it was to this particular Kami that the Sun Goddess gave Her famous instructions to go and rule Japan. Summoning Ninigi-no-Mikoto to Her presence, the Sun Goddess told Him that Toyoashihara no Chiihoaki no Midzuho no Kuni—an ancient name for Japan—was a country which should be ruled by Her descendants. She then bade Him go and rule it, assuring Him at the same time that the Imperial reign thus inaugurated would last as long as Heaven and Earth.

It will be seen that this divine direction clearly defined the unique character of the Japanese national polity and it has been and will ever be most strictly observed.

The Sun Goddess also bestowed the yasakani-no-magatama (curved-jewel), yata-no-kagami (mirror) and ame-no-murakumo-no-tsurugi (sword)—the Three Imperial Regalia —on Her grandson. With special reference to the mirror, the Sun Goddess told Her grandson to regard it with respect and reverence as though it were Her own spirit.

In obedience to the above-mentioned divine injunction, and with the three Imperial Regalia granted him by the Sun Goddess, Ninigi-no-Mikoto, accompanied by many Kami, descended from the "Plain of High Heaven" on the province of Hyuga, where three generations —He, His son, Hikohohodemi-no-Mikoto, and His grandson, Ugaya-Fukiaedzu-no-Mikoto—took up Their residence for the rule of the country.

The Emperor Jimmu was the youngest of the four Princes of Ugaya-Fukiaedzu-no-Mikoto. Since the province of Hyuga was located too far westward for the rule of the country and also because He learned that many unruly people were in eastern provinces to disturb peace and order, the Emperor Jimmu (who was named either Sanu-no-Mikoto or Kamuyamato-Iwarehiko-no-Mikoto) formed a plan to lead an expedition for the pacification of Yamato and other provinces. He took counsel with many Kami, including Itsuse-no-Mikoto, His elder brother, before whom He laid His plan. His scheme having met with the enthusiastic approval of all, the Emperor set out on His celebrated eastward expedition. His expeditionary army sailed along the eastern coast of Kyushu and then entered the Inland Sea. On the way, He sojourned in many places and by giving good government, He won the hearts of the people everywhere.

Several years after His departure from Hyuga, the Emperor Jimmu arrived at Naniwa as Osaka was called in ancient times. The Emperor wanted to advance His troops into the province of Yamato at once, but He was balked in this scheme, for there lived in Yamato a redoubtable rebel leader named Nagasunehiko, and this chieftain, with a large army under Him, offered stubborn resistance to the Imperial Army. The Emperor's Army fought its first battle with Nagasunehiko's troops at Kusaka, south of Mount Ikoma, and in this battle Itsuse-no-Mikoto, the Emperor's elder brother was mortally wounded by an arrow which struck His elbow. After suffering some difficulty, the Emperor decided to change the direction of advance. Concluding that it was not proper for His Army to move eastward in the face of the sun, a procedure unpleasing to the Goddess of that orb, the Emperor decided to advance His troops westward with the sun behind it. This involved the reembarking and sailing southward round the Kii promontory so as to land on its eastern coast. During this voyage, Itsuse-no-Mikoto succumbed to the wounds he had received in the Kusaka battle.

After making this detour, the Imperial Army tried to enter Yamato from Kii province, but it suffered many hardships because there were no roads and precipitous mountains barred the progress. When the Imperial Army was in this dilemma, a three-legged crow of the sun (yatagarasu) came to its aid and acted as guide. Following the direction of the flight of this bird, the Imperial Army could enter the province of Yamato at last. But its advance was again stoutly resisted by Nagasunehiko's troops. When the Imperial Army found itself once again in a serious predicament, unable to make headway against the enemy, it got another miraculous aid. The sky became overcast suddenly and it began to hail heavily. Soon, a golden-plumaged kite came flying and perched on the end of the Emperor's bow. The effulgence of its plumage so dazzled the enemy troops that they could not fight, and victory was thus won by the Imperial Army.

This episode is responsible for the inauguration of the Medal of the Gold Kite, a decoration which is awarded to Japanese officers and men who have rendered meritorious services in battle.

Nigihayahi-no-Mikoto, a Kami, whom Nagasunehiko was serving, was ready to vow allegiance to the Emperor and urged Nagasunehiko to surrender to the Imperial Army, but the latter having refused to give up resistance, Nigihayahi-no-Mikoto put the rebel leader to death, himself making act of submission to the Emperor.

All other recalcitrant elements having alike been suppressed, the Emperor Jimmu called all His officers and men together and gave them instructions. The Emperor expressed His determination to see that justice prevail and the entire world live as peacefully and harmoniously as if it were one family.

Now that peace and order was restored, the Emperor Jimmu caused a palace to be built on the plain of Kashihara, to the southeast of Mount Unebi, where the Kashihara Shrine sacred to the spirits of the first Emperor and Empress now stands, and taking Isudzuhime-no-Mikoto, a daughter of Kotoshironushi-no-Mikoto, for His Consort, ascended the Throne.

Two thousand six hundred and three years have passed since this very auspicious event in the history of Japan took place, and it gives us great joy and pride to think that our country has never in her history suffered defeat at the hands of an alien foe. There is no manner of doubt that the gigantic war which this country is now waging in the righteous cause will be won as completely as all the wars which she has waged in the past were won.

The New Victories in the South Pacific

A glorious new turn has just been marked in the South Pacific as a result of the brilliant results which have been scored by the Imperial Navy in the Battle off Ysabel Island and by the Imperial Army and Navy Forces in Guadalcanal and in New Guinea.

We are elated to learn from yesterday's Imperial Headquarters announcement that thirteen enemy warships, including two cruisers, were sunk by the Japanese Navy in the battle which raged off Ysabel Island from February 1 to 7. Coming so close on the heels of the Imperial Headquarters announcement of the previous day regarding the successful shattering of the enemy's fighting power in New Guinea and in the Solomons, this latest victory has brought unbounded joy to the Japanese nation for it insures the establishment of a solid foundation for the conducting of fresh operations.

Needless to say, the South Pacific area has an extremely important strategic significance in the War of Greater East Asia. Centering on New Guinea and the Solomons it forms the key point on the great transport route linking Australia, New Guinea, Hawaii and the United States on the one hand, and on the other it constitutes a gateway to the East Indies and other Southern Regions under Japanese occupation.

Accordingly, since the early part of last May, the Japanese Forces have directed their spearhead toward the picked fleet and marines of the United States and succeeded in dealing a smashing blow to the enemy, as was shown by the brilliant and successive victories gained in the Coral Sea, in the series of the Solomons battles and in the latest victory off Ysabel Island!

As was naturally expected because of the highly important stragegic value of the area, our enemy put up stubborn resistance against our relentless attacks. In order to frustrate this tenacious counter-attacks, the Japanese dispatched death-defying advance forces to the neighborhood of Buna in New Guinea and to Guadalcanal in the Solomons group. And these advance units, overcoming unspeakable difficulties despite their inferior numerical strength have smashed the enemy's desperate attempt and have finally succeeded in covering the main strength of our Army, Navy and Air Forces. As a matter of fact, it is well-known that by destroying and repulsing the Australian troops infesting New Guinea and the crack American marines on Guadalcanal, the Japanese Forces enabled our Naval Air Force and submarine flotilla to achieve spectacular victories off Rennell and Ysabel Islands in the Solomons and in the direction of Canton Island in the Phoenix group.

It is highly gratifying to hear that these contingents, having successfully accomplished their assigned tasks under most disadvantageous circumstances, have withdrawn from Guadalcanal and Buna and have already been transferred to some other important points. In fact, it would not be an exaggeration to say that such a miraculous feat could be accomplished only by the unparalleled bravery of our Imperial heroes. The intensity of this particular death-defying battle between the two parties can well be imagined by the loss of 25,000 men inflicted on our enemy and also by the sacrifice of some 16,700 precious lives of our heroes. For the departed souls of our brave officers and men who lost their lives in the South Pacific and also for those Army and Navy men still continuing their fight for the cause of our glorious Empire, we offer deep and sincere gratitude.

In the Periodicals

The Shukan Mainichi, Vol. 22, No. 6 dated February 14, 1943 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Mainichi Shimbun-sha, Osaka. Price 15 sen. Leading articles: The Wartime Diet, Big War Result of the Battle Off Rennell Island, Thailand, and the Reopening of the Imperial Diet.

The Shukan Asahi, Vol. 43, No. 6 dated February 14, 1943 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Asahi Shimbun-sha, Osaka. Price 15 sen. Feature articles: Report of the Battle Off Rennell Island, Highlights of a Round-table Conference on Battles in the South Pacific.

Kokusai Keizai Shuho, Vol. 24, No. 6 dated February 6, 1943 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Domei Tsushin-sha, Tokyo. Price 30 sen. Leading articles: Labor Mobilization, Prime Minister Tojo's Speech at the Diet, Character of Casablanca Conference, Suggestions of Wooden Shipbuilding, Agreement Between Japan and French Indo-China and Economy of French Indo-China, Unification of Production Administration, Present Phase of Increased Production of Foodstuff, North Borneo, and U.S. Wartime Economy Analyzed.

THE VOICE OF NIPPON

A Series of Special Contributions on the Vital Issues of the Day

KIGENSETSU

By KI KIMURA, Novelist

Japan has four great national holidays. One of these is the New Year's Day, the services performed on this particular occasion being called Shihohai. On this auspicious day, His Majesty the Emperor personally pays homage to the spirits of the Sun Goddess and other Imperial Ancestors and the spirits of the gods of heaven and earth, praying for the tranquillity of the country and the welfare of all His subjects.

Kigensetsu, as observed today, February 11, is another great national holiday. It is the anniversary of the accession to the Throne at Kashihara in the province of Yamato, 2,603 years ago, of the Emperor Jimmu, the first Emperor of Japan. Kigensetsu, therefore, commemorates the day on which Japan was founded as a State.

Tenchosetsu or the Emperor's Birthday anniversary on April 29 is a third great national holiday.

The other great national holiday is Meiji-setsu on November 3, on which was born the Emperor Meiji, the Grandfather of the reigning Emperor. It was during the reign of the Emperor Meiji that Japan or Hermitland as the country was called because it had been closed to the outside world for many years, opened trade with foreign countries and that it made such big strides that it came to be recognized as one of the Great Powers of the world after two successful wars—one against China and the other against Russia. For this reason, the Emperor Meiji's Birthday is specifically celebrated in this country as a great national holiday.

It was the Emperor Jimmu whom the Emperor Meiji, at the beginning of His reign, took for His model in the rule of the country. When the Emperor Meiji was twenty-four years old, Nagazane Motoda, a Court Lecturer, asked His Imperial Majesty whom, of all the Imperial Ancestors, He looked up to as His model. In reply, the Emperor Meiji promptly mentioned the name of the Emperor Jimmu.

What were the achievements of the Emperor Jimmu, then?

In the days of remote antiquity, over 2,600 years ago, the district around Kyoto and Nara was inhabited by the Ainu and many other tribes. The Emperor Jimmu, who was in Kyushu at the time, embarked on a great expedition through the Inland Sea in command of a big fleet. To undertake such an expedition in those ancient days when the ships available were little better than mere tubs was certainly more venturesome than was the cruise of the Russian Baltic Squadron all the way from the port of Libau to the Tsushima Strait where the mighty Japanese Fleet was in readiness to give it a hot reception. Yet, the Emperor Jimmu succeeded in this venture, a fact which bespeaks the very fine quality of the Navy which the Emperor commanded.

In those days, there lived in the province of Yamato a powerful tribal chief named Nagasunehiko. The Emperor's troops, which had not been used to land fighting, had difficulty in a fight with Nagasunehiko's army. Consequently, the Emperor had to take His troops by sea to a point near the southern extremity of Kii Province, so as to attack the enemy from behind.

There rise many precipitous mountains in the border districts of Kii and Yamato and the Emperor Jimmu's Army encountered many difficulties in its advance from Kii into Yamato. The difficulties which the Imperial Army had to surmount were probably greater than those which attended Napoleon's famous expedition of crossing the Alps. To make matters worse, the Imperial Army met, on the way, with stout resistance on the part of many tribal rebels, and had to fight many land and mountain battles to subdue them. Thanks to the experience garnered in these battles, the Emperor's troops who were originally sailors were trained into strong soldiers, and these efficient troops finally destroyed Nagasunehiko.

One striking feature of the Emperor Jimmu's expedition is that both the Army and the Navy under the Imperial Command were equally strong. And the same feature characterizes the Japanese defense forces today.

America and Britain have big navies, but their armies are far from formidable. As regards Germany and the Soviet Union, although they have powerful armies, their navies are of limited strength. Japan alone has the strongest Army and Navy in the world. It was entirely due to her possession of these strong military and naval forces that she was able to score such brilliant victories in the War of Greater East Asia as have startled the world, so that the work of building Asia for the Asiatics is about to be consummated.

When the Emperor Jimmu subdued the various refractory tribes in Yamato and other provinces and restored peace and order, He publicly announced His intention of making a household of the universe and of building the capital at Kashihara, southeast of Mount Unebi, which He believed was located in the center of the country. He then ascended the Throne at Kashihara as the first Emperor of Japan.

The expression, "To make a household of the universe," reads Hakko Ichiu in Chinese characters—the term which is so familiar to us all. It was, indeed, the expression which the Emperor Jimmu used Himself.

We note that this phrase is translated into "universal harmony" or "eight corners under one roof" in the journals published in America and Britain.

It implies neither imperialistic aggression nor capitalistic exploitation. It means the state of all peoples of the world living happily under one roof. It does not signify, as Kudenholk Karelgi's plan for the federation of Europe suggests, anything like the formation of Asia into one economic unit. What is intended is the formation of one family in which all peoples will be bound together by ties of humanity and morality.

This is the ideal which Japan has held dearest from the very beginning of its founding. No act running counter to this noble ideal will be committed by Japan.

Those who refuse to join this family and continue to offer resistance will, however, be destroyed without mercy, just as Nagasunehiko and other rebels were destroyed by the Emperor Jimmu's Expeditionary Army.

A large-scale reform in the shape of the Meiji Restoration was effected in Japan in the year following the accession of the Emperor Meiji to the Throne. Up to that time, actual political and military powers had rested with the samurai class, though the country was nominally ruled by the Emperor. In the Meiji Restoration, these powers were restored to the Emperor by the samurai class which had exercised them for seven hundred years.

When the reins of Government were thus restored to the Emperor, the wise statesmen close to the Throne took counsel and discussed earnestly as to what period in the long history of Japan should be taken for a model in the administration of State affairs, and it was finally agreed that the rule of the Emperor Jimmu furnished the best example.

As is mentioned in a poem composed by Toko Fujita, a famous Japanese patriot in the closing days of the Tokugawa Age, the Japanese people are blessed with the benign Imperial Rule which is eternal. Again, as the phrase, "ikkun banmin," (one Monarch and His milliard subjects) has it, Japan has one Emperor, all the others being His subjects. As all people are His subjects, they stand on an equal footing with one another. We should not allow "political brokers" to interpose between the Emperor and His subjects and, wielding inordinate power, disturb the system of "ikkun banmin."

In the history of Japan, we know that for seven hundred years prior to the Meiji Restoration, the samurai class arrogated political power to itself between the Emperor and the people. It is also on record that before the samurai class assumed power, nobility called kuge dared to interfere in State politics as the power behind the Throne.

However, the reign of the Emperor Jimmu was entirely free from these meddlesome interposers.

The new rule of the Emperor Meiji took, as already mentioned, the reign of the Emperor Jimmu as a model, and this principle of government is still upheld, in its essentials, notwithstanding the fact that the Western style of government has, to some extent, been introduced into the politics of modern Japan.

The inhabitants of the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia must take due note of the above-mentioned facts in greeting Kigensetsu today, February 11.

Just as we do not tolerate the interposition of the disturbers of the system of "ikkun banmin" in home politics, Japan will not brook the interposition of jarring elements in her relations with Asiatic countries in the construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia.

The home of Greater East Asia is to be formed by promoting close and direct relationships between Japan and individual Asiatic countries such as Manchoukuo, China, Burma, the Philippines, Java and Malai. Japan will deal sternly with any people who may still be desiring or looking forward to the return to East Asia of the Dutch, British and other hostile peoples.

Fruits of Wisdom

Gloom and sadness are poison to us, the origin of hysterics, which is a disease of the imagination caused by vexation, and supported by fear.—Sevigne.

* * *

Generally speaking, an author's style is a faithful copy of his mind. If you would write a lucid style, let there first be light in your own mind; and if you would write a grand style, you ought to have a grand character.—Goethe.

A desire to resist oppression is implanted in the nature of man.—Tacitus.

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One merit of poetry few persons will deny; it says more, and in fewer words, than prose.—Voltaire.

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Opportunity has hair in front; behind she is bald; if you seize her by the forelock, you may hold her, but, if suffered to escape, not Jupiter himself can catch her again.—From the Latin.

THE MIRRORS OF THE HEROIC AGE

Chugoku

By SANTARO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

Let us now shift the scene of action from the northeast to the southwest, or from Kanto to the Western extreme of the main island of Japan, called Chugoku (middle country region) consisting of 15 provinces. The present-day denizens of Kanto who complacently regard themselves as occupying the center of the Japanese Empire may smile at the apparent vanity and arrogance implied in the term Chugoku. But take a good look at the map of Japan, or rather the political map of Japan as it might have been drawn ten centuries ago, say, in the august era of Engi (901-22), and we will be satisfied that Chugoku had its justification. It is very probable that most of us, of Kanto and other eastern districts up to the northernmost end of the main island and beyond, to Hokkaido and Karafuto, originally came from western provinces, perhaps Chugoku; and if so, it was our home province and we need not begrudge it its honorable name.

In the ancient days—exactly how ancient we cannot state—the eastern half of Japan, or the regions north of near-the-capital provinces of Iga and Ise, was in a political sense as good as non-existent or was only regarded as being a barbarian district infested by the Ainu and other savage tribes to be subdued or civilized. In the map of Japan based on such conception the Chugoku provinces were rightly situated in the center of it, with Kyoto and near-the-capital provinces in the east, and Kyushu (nine provinces) in the west, and the island of Shikoku (four provinces) forming the southern parts.

According to Dr. Togo Yoshida, prominent historian and geographer, however, the name Chugoku was derived from the idea that it formed the "chu" (in the sense of second) in the country, Kyoto being "kami" or "kami-gata," as it is still called and Kyushu being "shimo" (lower or third). If Dr. Yoshida's opinion is right, Chugoku was thought to be the provinces of second importance after Kyoto.

Sixteen Provinces

Be the origin of Chugoku as it may, we all know that any place where a powerful ruler has his headquarters, or where a town of considerable social or political importance is situated, will soon become, in the eyes of its people, a center of the sublunary world. Our great neighbor, China, had long called herself "Middle Kingdom," and till a few years ago this celestial country and our own Dai Nippon and some other countries in this part of the world were named "Far East" by the barbarians on the other side of the globe. But today surveying the world from our own vantage ground, we may rightfully call ours Dai Nippon—the great land of sunrise and original enlightenment.

Chugoku consists of the two large divisions, Sanyo-do (sunny road) and San-in-do (shady road). Generally speaking, the former borders on the Inland Sea and the latter on the Japan Sea, and the adjectives Sanyo and Sanin are in some measure justified by the climatic characteristics of the "two roads" the Sanyo region being as a rule, warm and bright and the San-in having much cold, cloudy or snowy weather in winter. The eight provinces of Harima, Mimasaka, Bizen, Bitchu, Bingo, Aki, Suwo and Nagato (Choshu) belong to Sanyo-do, while the same number of provinces, Tanba, Tango, Tajima, Inaba, Hoki, Izumo, Iwami and Oki (islet) form San-in-do. These sixteen provinces of Chugoku are classified for the purpose of administration under the Ken (prefectures) of Tottori, Shimane, Okayama, Yamanashi, etc., though the provinces of Tanba and Tango, Tajima and Harima, coming under the Hyogo and Kyoto prefectures, are, in the opinion of some scholars, to be regarded as belonging to the Kinki rather than Chugoku. Thus it is difficult to draw a hard and fast line to mark off Chugoku from the Kinki district, and even as between Sanyo and San-in; but we have said enough to give a general idea of Chugoku as a geographical theater of activities on which some of the world's most wonderful and historical dramas were enacted.

Two Remarkable Facts

As we turn our eyes from Kanto to Chugoku, we are forcibly reminded of two most remarkable facts. One is the existence in the middle ages of the well nigh impassable gulf between the east and the west. This is a matter of little wonder if we but remember that the distance between Kamakura, the chief city of Kanto, and Kyoto, the Imperial capital, in the 15th century, was as long as, or even longer than, that which now intervenes between Tokyo and London, if the distance is considered in terms of time and facilities required in traveling. One half of the people did not know or care

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